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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

THE AREA SUPPORT COMMAND TASTA-70



HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
MAY 1967

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FOREWORD

This manual provides interim guidance to commanders, staff officers and other personnel concerned with the support mission of the Area Support Command under The Administration Support, Theater Army, TASTA-70 concept of organization and operation. This information can be utilized to facilitate reorganization under the TASTA concept. Firm information on the organizational structure and composition of units will be as contained in TOE when published. Although the basic TASTA-70 study has been approved by Department of the Army, detailed doctrine contained in this Test Field Manual is under continuing development and review.

Readers are encouraged to submit comments and recommendations for changes that will improve the clarity, and completeness of the manual. Comments should be constructive in nature and reasons should be provided for each recommendation to insure understanding and to provide a valid basis for evaluation. Each comment should be keyed to a specific page, paragraph, and line of the text. Comments should be forwarded direct to the United States Army Combat Developments Institute of Combined Arms and Support, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas 66028. An information copy of recommendations that propose changes to approved Army Doctrine may be sent, through command channels, to the Commanding General, U.S. Army Combat Developments Command, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060, to facilitate review and evaluation.



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FIELD MANUAL

No. 54-6-1 (TEST)

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C., 12 May 1967

THE AREA SUPPORT COMMAND TASTA-70

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1-1. Purpose

This manual provides guidance on the organization and operation of an area support command. It is intended for use by personnel who need information related to combat service support provided to military forces in the communications zone. Related information may be found in the publications referenced in appendix A and those referred to individually at appropriate places in this manual.

1-2. Scope

This manual describes the area support command headquarters, and units subordinate to the area support command; responsibilities peculiar to the headquarters; and command relationships between the area support command headquarters, theater army support command and major subordinate headquarters. The manual also describes the organizational elements of the area support command and the system or methods by which they provide combat service support in the communications zone. Users of this manual can determine the complete scope from the table of contents.

1-3. Mission and Functions

a. Mission. To provide direct support service (less medical and ammunition) to the Theater Army Support Command (TASCOM), to units passing through or located in the COMMZ, and to such other forces as directed by the TASCOM Commander. The Area Support Command (ASCOM) is also responsible for the planning, coordination, and execution of rear area security and area damage control operations within the COMMZ.

b. Functions Performed by the Area Support Command.

- (1) Direct support personnel services.
- (2) Legal services.

- (3) Military intelligence support.
- (4) Cryptologistics support.
- (5) Civil Affairs services.
- (6) Explosive ordnance disposal.
- (7) Rear Area Protection (RAP), i.e., Rear Area Security and Area Damage Control.
- (8) Decontamination services.
- (9) Military police services.
- (10) Local transportation services.
- (11) Receipt, storage and issue of direct support supplies and equipment (except medical and ammunition).
- (12) Collection, classification and salvage of supplies and equipment.
- (13) Direct support field services.
- (14) Installation support, to include maintenance of facilities and provision of repairs and utilities, fire protection, construction planning, construction equipment maintenance and direct support construction supply, and real estate services.
- (15) Direct support maintenance services (except medical and ammunition).
- (16) Labor service supervision.
- (17) Comptroller services.
- (18) Psychological operations (PSYOP) support for civil affairs.

c. Automatic Data Processing Equipment. Automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) is provided to the ASCOM for utilization by the various elements of the command on a "service center" basis. The ADPE is also utilized by the Engineer Command and is the primary alternate ADP center for the computer centers of TASCOM mission commands. ASCOM functions which may be automated include the following:

- (1) Unit readiness reporting.
- (2) Rear area security and damage control.
- (3) Personnel management.
- (4) Maintenance management.
- (5) Limited direct support supply management.
- (6) Labor management.
- (7) Military police services.
- (8) Budget, finance and fiscal accounting services.
- (9) Records administration.

1-4. Organization

The Area Support Command consists of a Headquarters and Headquarters Company and Special Troops, headquarters support activities, and subordinate commands (fig. 1) as follows:

a. Headquarters and Headquarters Company and Special Troops, ASCOM.

b. Headquarters support units.

- (1) Automatic Data Processing Unit.
- (2) Maintenance Management Detachment.
- (3) Personnel and Administration Battalion.
- (4) Signal (Medium Headquarters) Operations Company, (furnished by the Theater Army Signal Group, U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (Theater)).

c. Major subordinate commands.

- (1) Military Police Brigade.

- (2) Civil Affairs Brigade.
- (3) Area Support Groups.
- (4) Military Intelligence Group, Security.

1-5. Command Relationships

The Area Support Command is a major subordinate command of the Theater Army Support Command. The ASCOM accomplishes its mission assignments through the control of assigned and attached subordinate units which are organized and oriented along the perpendicular axis in the COMMZ to conform to the needs of the military forces located or passing through the COMMZ.

a. Higher Commands. The Area Support Command is under the command of and receives policy direction, broad guidance and planning and general supervision from Headquarters, TASCOM.

b. Parallel Commands. Normal staff relationships.

c. Lower Commands. Exercises command, control, and supervision over all assigned and attached installations, units, and activities, except those units for which it acts only as a carrier. Informal liaison is maintained directly with the coordinating staffs of subordinate commands on technical matters. The commander exercises his authority over the operating elements through intermediate headquarters, as required. The HQ, ASCOM and the headquarters of each of its major subordinate units, are provided with message center and internal communications facilities with access to the area communication system by elements of the theater signal organization.

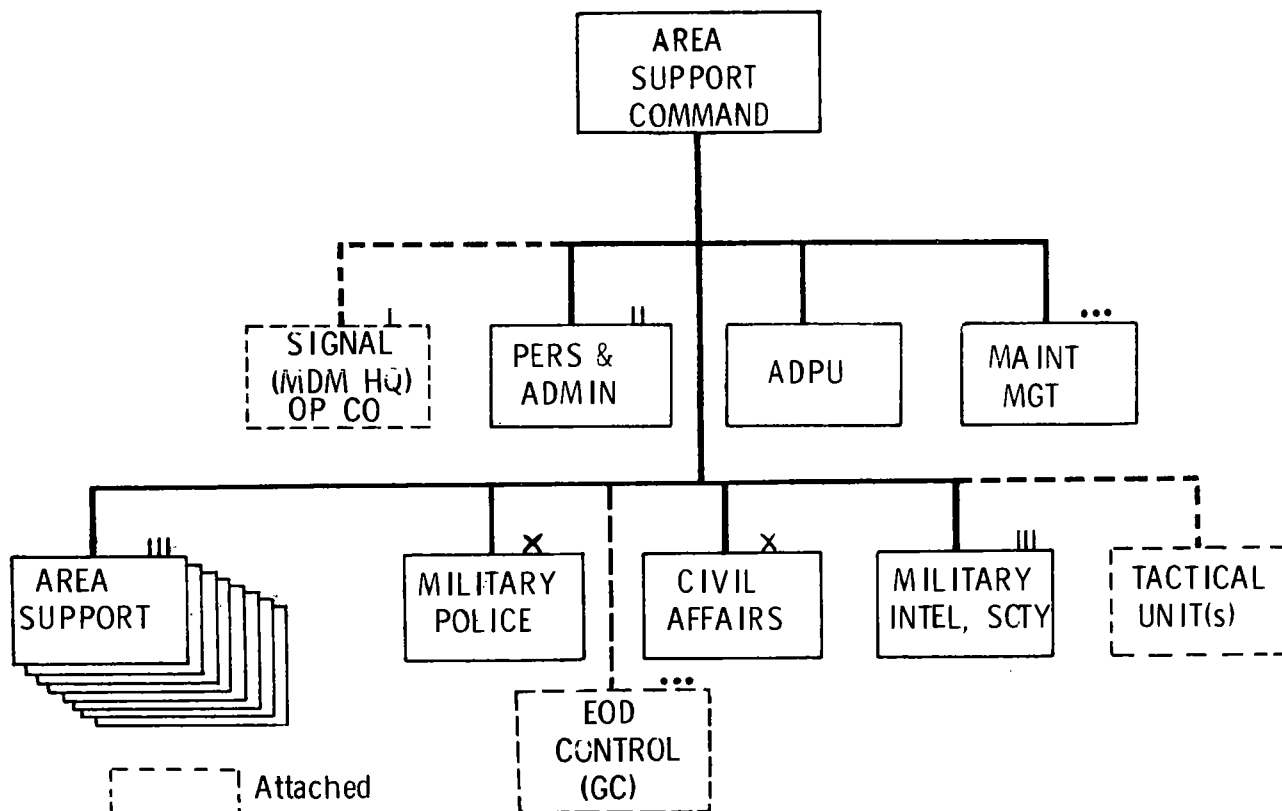


Figure 1. Area Support Command, TASCOM

CHAPTER 2

HEADQUARTERS, AREA SUPPORT COMMAND, AND HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT UNITS

Section I. HEADQUARTERS, AREA SUPPORT COMMAND

2-1. Mission and Functions

a. Mission.

- (1) Commands, controls, and supervises all assigned and attached units.
- (2) Plans and directs the provision of direct support services on an area basis, through its subordinate operating groups, to military forces in the COMMZ as directed by the theater army support command.
- (3) Plans, coordinates, and supervises intelligence, physical security, rear area security, and area damage control activities within the COMMZ.
- (4) Develops and provides subordinate units missions, with policies, guidance, priorities, and allocations for direct support services.

b. Functions.

- (1) Provides command, control, administration, and supervision for assigned and attached units.
- (2) Develops and provides policies and planning guidance.
- (3) Develops and provides priorities and allocations for direct support services in accordance with policies and directives of higher headquarters.
- (4) Coordinates and exercises management control over combat service support activities of its subordinate units.
- (5) Plans, coordinates, and supervises intelligence, physical security, rear area security, and area damage control activities within the COMMZ.

- (6) Advises the TASCOM commander, his staff, and other mission commands on matters falling within the ASCOM areas of responsibility.
- (7) Serves as a carrier unit for elements over which the operational control has been retained at higher headquarters, e.g., Judge Advocate General Service Organization (JAGSO) Teams (TOE 27-500).

2-2. Operational Concepts

a. Headquarters, ASCOM (fig. 2) is organized along general staff lines but differs in certain respects from the conventional concept in that the special staff elements are intergrated into the appropriate general staff sections.

b. Functions of the Coordinating Staff.

- (1) *Chief of Staff.* The Chief of Staff is the coordinator of the general staff. In addition to formulating and coordinating policies for the operations of the various staff elements, he establishes priorities for use of ADP center facilities.
- (2) *Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel.* The ACSPER provides plans and policies for personnel and administrative support to the ASCOM. He assists the commander by recommending personnel and administrative policy, within the limits of the TASCOM policy, for the ASCOM. He recommends changes and/or exceptions to personnel and administrative policy as conditions change or as requested by

an individual for a given situation. The ACSPER receives summarized personnel information on the major units assigned to the ASCOM, which is used for recommending priorities of assignment of replacements to the ACofS, Security, Plans and Operations and for recommending ASCOM personnel management policy which is implemented by the Personnel and Administration (P&A) Battalion. The ACSPER provides liaison to the Personnel and Administration Battalion to assist in accomplishing individual personnel actions involving personnel assigned to the ASCOM headquarters. This liaison is similar to that provided by personnel staff NCO's assigned to groups and brigades. The ACSPER keeps the ASCOM commander informed of significant personnel action, based upon previously indicated guidelines. Personnel records of individuals assigned to ASCOM headquarters are maintained by the supporting Personnel Services Company. The leave and recreation program is administered and quotas received from TASCOT are sub-allocated to ASCOM units by the ACSPER. The ACSPER provides operational control over the personnel services center. This does not include operational control of subordinate units of the elements, such as the Personnel Services Companies of the P & A Battalion. In the performance of his specific duties, the ACSPER—

- (a) Develops personnel policies governing promotions, appointments, demotions, classification, assignment, reassignments, decorations, awards, separations, rotations, manpower control for TD elements, and administrative policies including forms management, records dispositions, reproduction control, and publications control for the Area Support Command.
- (b) Maintains continuous personnel loss estimates and obtains summarized personnel information for use by

Area Support Command headquarters in preparing support plans. Recommends individual replacement allocations and priorities for the Area Support Command.

- (c) Processes personnel and administrative actions that by regulation or policy require action by the ASCOM commander.
 - (d) Exercises coordinating staff responsibility for postal and special services activities.
 - (e) Coordinates military police functions in the areas of discipline, law and order; crime prevention and investigation; and confinement operations.
 - (f) Exercises general staff supervision of the Adjutant General's Office.
 - (g) Exercises operational control over the personnel services center.
 - (h) Coordinates the activities of the Staff Chaplain.
- (3) *Assistant Chief of Staff, Comptroller.* The ACofS Comptroller serves as principal staff officer and advisor to the ASCOM commander on matters pertaining to management engineering, programming and budgeting, internal review, statistical reporting and analysis, reports control, data processing and finance service. In addition to maintaining normal staff relationship with other members of the ASCOM coordinating staff, the ACofS Comptroller maintains close coordination with the ACofS Comptroller, TASCOT, and the Finance General Support Agency of TASCOT; exercises staff supervision over the ADP facilities in ASCOM; and exercises technical control over Finance Direct Support Companies attached to the ASCOM when Comptrollers are not on the staff of the support groups. The organizational structure of the ACofS, Comptroller is reflected in figure 3. In the accomplishment of his mission, the scope and number of assigned functions to be performed by

the ACoS Comptroller will normally decrease when armed conflict increases to mid-intensity conflict.

(a) Functions to be performed during mid and high-intensity conflict are—

1. *Administrative Section.*

- (a) Provides centralized administrative services and support to the entire office of the Comptroller.
- (b) Prepares graphic presentations, visual aids, charts and related material.
- (c) Operates the equipment which provides a communications link with the servicing computer complex.

2. *Management Engineering and Data Service Division.*

- (a) Provides professional management engineering advice and assistance.
- (b) Conducts management surveys and special studies.
- (c) Evaluates new missions and recommends the most efficient and expeditious methods of accomplishment.
- (d) Administers the reports control program of the command.
- (e) Reviews established ADP systems (ADPS) and ADP equipment utilization and recommends appropriate changes.
- (f) Maintains inventory and operating status reports of ADPE assigned to ASCOM headquarters and subordinate elements.
- (g) Reviews proposals for changes in ADPS and ADPE and recommends allocation of ADPE within ASCOM.
- (h) Exercises staff supervision over emergency reductions of automated operations.

3. *Program/Budget Division.*

- (a) Analyzes ASCOM funding programs and budget guidance and recommends courses of action.

- (b) Coordinates and develops a command position on budgetary matters and prepares budgetary reports.
- (c) Performs periodic analysis of fund utilization.

4. *Internal Review Division.*

- (a) Conducts internal reviews of ASCOM headquarters and subordinate elements. Conducts internal reviews of other COMMZ elements as required.
- (b) Audits ASCOM non-appropriated fund activities.
- (c) Interprets regulations and directives governing non-appropriated funds and indoctrinates responsible personnel in non-appropriated fund utilization and administration.
- (d) Performs staff review of Reports of Survey and Reports of Boards of Officers as provided in AR 735-11.

5. *Finance Service Division.*

- (a) Provides staff planning and technical guidance on policies pertaining to finance services.
- (b) Maintains liaison with and performs technical inspection of Finance Direct Support Companies.
- (c) Evaluates the utilization of finance units and finance personnel.
- (d) Resolves technical matters pertaining to the finance function and exercises staff supervision and technical control over finance elements.
- (e) Analyzes currency and funding requirements and the need for or the utilization of banking facilities, and recommends appropriate action.
- (f) Monitors savings and life insurance programs.
- (g) Reviews and recommends action to be taken on report of investigation of loss of funds.
- (h) Recommends action to be taken

on requests to keep or increase cash on hand or to appoint deputies to disbursing officers.

- (i) Establishes, as authorized, imprest funds or recommends action to be taken on requests to establish large imprest funds.
- (b) Additional functions to be performed during periods of lower intensities of conflict and during peacetime operations are—

1. *Management Engineering and Data Services Division.*

- (a) Plans, schedules, and manages the work simplification programs.
- (b) Develops and monitors a work measurement program.
- (c) Administers that portion of the Army cost reduction program that pertains to technical data and reports, data processing systems, and to management improvement.
- (d) Conducts scheduled comprehensive management surveys and maintains organization and function manuals of TD elements.
- (e) Performs a continual ADPS analysis to determine the feasibility of revising existing or adopting new ADP techniques.
- (f) Develops, reviews, and coordinates requirements for new or additional ADPE.
- (g) Coordinates the development and maintenance of plans for alternative courses of action when a computer complex and alternate computer sites are not functioning.

2. *Program and Budget Division.*

- (a) Performs a continuous analysis of fund utilization, developing trends, identifying problem areas and recommends actions.
- (b) Develops operating programs and recommends changes to the Army Management Structure.
- (c) Compiles statistical reports and

coordinates presentations of formal reviews and analysis.

- (d) Coordinates functions within own sphere and with other echelons as required.

3. *Internal Review Division.*

- (a) Expands the internal review program to provide more extensive reviews of all organizations and operational procedures concerning internal controls, safeguarding of assets, accuracy and reliability of records, promotion of efficiency and adherence to prescribed regulations, directives and policies.
- (b) Represents the command in contact with the General Accounting Office and the Army Audit Agency.
- (c) Disseminates information identifying areas of command emphasis.

(4) *Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs.*

- (a) Prepares policies, plans for, coordinates civil affairs with other staff sections, and supervises programs and specific projects in all of the functional areas in support of the mission commands.
- (b) Develops procurement procedures for the support of military forces from civilian resources; reviews requirements for assistance to the civilian population from military sources to provide minimum essentials of food, clothing, shelter and medical attention.
- (c) Provides for the implementation of U.S. policy and directives in support of ASCOM operations.
- (d) Determines the availability and location of labor and materiel resources for the military forces; evaluates effects of military use of local labor and resources on the civilian economy.
- (e) Establishes liaison with indigenous government officials.
- (f) Coordinates emergency civil as-

sistance when directed by appropriate authority to reduce the incidence of unrest.

- (g) Maintains staff supervision over the civil affairs brigade of the command and the operations of its attached civil affairs units.
 - (h) Establishes procedures for the control and care of refugee evacuees, and displaced persons.
- (5) *Assistant Chief of Staff, Security, Plans and Operations.*
- (a) Prepares broad planning guidance, policies, and programs pertaining to command organizations, operations, communications, and functions.
 - (b) Develops and maintains the troop basis.
 - (c) Develops the command operations order.
 - (d) Develops policies and guidance for and evaluates the training of the command.
 - (e) Coordinates displacements of subordinate commands and assignment of facilities.
 - (f) Supervises and controls the operations of the Military Intelligence Group, Security.
 - (g) Maintains close coordination with the cryptologistics activities located at the Area Support Groups, and exercises staff supervision over all COMSEC (Communication Security) activities/operations.
 - (h) Provides staff supervision and centralized control of EOD services in the COMMZ.
 - (i) Develops plans and policies for the collection, processing, and dissemination of intelligence within the command.
 - (j) Develops policies, reviews plans, and exercises staff supervision over rear area security, area damage control, and physical security operations throughout the COMMZ.
 - (k) Develops plans and policies, exercises staff supervision, recommends allocation of and provides

available PSYOP intelligence to PSYOP units.

- (l) Provides the commander with damage estimates in the event of enemy attack, including nuclear, and in post attack recovery operations; recommends priorities and coordinates reconstruction operations with supporting construction forces, through the ACofS Services.
- (6) *Assistant Chief of Staff, Services.*
- (a) Prepares policies and plans for, coordinates and supervises activities in the areas of construction, communications, and transportation.
 - (b) Develops the services portion of the command administrative order.
 - (c) Develops and makes recommendations for the troop basis and changes to TOE pertaining to service units.
 - (d) Develops and recommends priorities, in conjunction with other coordinating staff sections, for the services provided.
 - (e) Develops and coordinates requirements for real estate and field installations for the command and prepares plans for their acquisition, allocation, and use.
 - (f) Supervises installations support operations including real estate, fire protection, utilities operation, and the repair of real property.
 - (g) Develops policies and plans for provision and location of laundry and bath facilities, frequency of use, and criteria for the establishment of clothing exchange operations.
 - (h) Coordinates salvage activities with ACofS, Supply and other staff sections.
 - (i) Coordinates decontamination, post exchange, and graves registration operations.
 - (j) Coordinates traffic control activities with other staff sections and with the transportation command.
- (7) *Assistant Chief of Staff, Supply.*
- (a) Develops policies, plans, and pro-

- grams and coordinates and supervises supply activities, including salvage and property disposal.
- (b) Develops the supply portion of the command administrative order.
 - (c) Develops plans for ASCOM supply and distribution requirements.
 - (d) Recommends action (to Supply and Maintenance (S&M) Command) to be taken on requisitions for regulated items submitted by subordinate commands.
 - (e) Develops local procurement policies and plans.
 - (f) Reviews supply activities of the subordinate commands on the basis of summary management reports to evaluate the efficiency of supply functions and to insure that supply plans and policies are being carried out.
 - (g) Prescribes, in accordance with HQ TASCOM instructions, reserve levels to be stored by the supply and service companies of the area support groups.
 - (h) Reviews and approves proposed stockage lists and policies for subordinate commands at the direct support level.
 - (i) Has staff responsibility for the supply of construction materials, equipment, and parts for that equipment necessary to perform the installation support mission. Also provides those items for issue in direct support of mission commands and other units operating in the TASCOM area. It is not visualized that this office will be concerned with project stocks of constructions materials other than to monitor throughout from depot to user; the volume of these requirements normally preclude retail treatment.
 - (j) Develops and promulgates policy and SOP for disposition of non-reportable surplus personal property and salvage under the control of ASCOM.
 - (k) Informs the ACofS, Services of real estate and/or facilities required for supply operations.
 - (l) Informs the ACofC, Personnel of military and indigenous manpower requirements for support of the command's supply operations.
- (8) *Assistant Chief of Staff, Maintenance.*
- (a) Responsible to the ASCOM commander for overall maintenance staff supervision and maintenance planning to accomplish the maintenance support mission of the command.
 - (b) Serves as principal staff advisor and coordinator on all matters pertaining to the maintenance support mission. Also serves as the command materiel readiness officer.
 - (c) Keeps the commander informed on progress, status, requirements, and anticipated or existing problems, including remedial actions planned or instituted.
 - (d) As directed by the commander, represents him at TASCOM and S&M Command briefings and meetings that have a bearing on maintenance support operations or materiel readiness.
 - (e) Maintains close coordination with major troop commanders of units assigned, attached, or passing through the COMMZ to obtain information relative to planned operations and deployment and requirements for maintenance support, and to indicate how such support will be provided.
 - (f) Maintains liaison with TASCOM headquarters on matters relating to long-range resource requirements (e.g., personnel, materiel, and maintenance troop units) and with the Supply and Maintenance Command headquarters on matters relating to evacuation of workload overflow, scrap, and items requiring higher category maintenance.
 - (g) Exercises general staff supervision and control over the ASCOM headquarters maintenance section and

- directs its efforts. Coordinates with other staff elements of ASCOM headquarters on maintenance matters having bearing on functions within their scope of responsibility.
- (h) Exercises general staff supervision and control over the maintenance data collection and processing activities of the MCC, and provides policies, data and report requirements, and general guidance upon which maintenance data collection and processing will be based. Analyzes reports generated as a result of data processing and takes or recommends remedial action as may be required. Assures that subordinate commands are provided feedback information generated as a result of data collection processing, and analysis.
 - (i) Recommends the allocation and deployment of units and the allocation of materiel and personnel to accomplish the command's maintenance support mission. This includes employment of auxiliary labor and local procurement of facilities, supplies, and services as necessary.
 - (j) Establishes overall policies for maintenance technical assistance.
 - (k) Coordinates and controls, as necessary, the workload of subordinate maintenance units and the disposition of scrap or items requiring further evacuation.
 - (l) Provides information to and coordinates with the ACofS, Security, Plans and Operations on the preparation of support plans, relocation of units, utilization of sites and facilities, training requirements, and mission assignments.
 - (m) Provides information to and coordinates with the ACofS, Services, on matters relating to real estate and facility requirements and transportation requirements.
 - (n) Coordinates with the ACofS, Personnel, on requirements for personnel replacements, unit augmentation, requirements for additional units, and availability and utilization of prisoner of war or auxiliary labor.
 - (o) Develops the maintenance plan and programs inspections of subordinate units. Provides policy and procedural guidance to the command maintenance management inspection teams organized for this purpose from maintenance personnel resources.
 - (p) Determines the requirement for recurring or special reports to satisfy the informational and management needs of ASCOM or TASCOM headquarters. Data and reports required for overall maintenance management within the theater will be provided as required by the S&M Command Maintenance Management Center (MMC), which serves as the maintenance data collection and processing activity for TASCOM. Collects and evaluates these reports and takes action on the basis of the information contained therein. These reports, however, are kept to the absolute minimum and are restricted to those which can be utilized and managed and those required by higher headquarters. Most of the maintenance management information required by ASCOM and higher headquarters will be provided through collection, processing, and analysis of data generated through Army equipment records systems procedures.
 - (q) Establishes and publishes for the command, policies and procedures for maintenance support operations. These are based on policies and directives of the TASCOM and ASCOM commanders and include such information as—maintenance standards and inspection standards (when not published in other regulatory media); deviations from such standards, when necessary; type and frequency of reports required; priorities for repair of materiel; criteria for control of maintenance

floats; modification work order implementation procedures; and limitations on the time to be expended in the maintenance of specific types of items by the various maintenance categories.

- (r) Establishes and publishes policies and guidance relative to the collection, evacuation, classification, salvage, or destruction of U.S. and foreign materiel, as required.
- (s) Develops and implements managerial techniques to improve efficiency and production of maintenance support operations.
- (t) Recommends the assignment of missions to subordinate units. Provides recommendations on the composition, employment, or realignment of the maintenance support structure. Recommends deployment or transfer of maintenance units within the structure as necessary.
- (u) Provides requirements to the TASCOM Supply and Maintenance Command for secondary reference and secondary transfer calibration support. Effects necessary coordination with the activity/unit responsible for providing this support.
- (v) Institutes action, as required, to balance work-loads among area support groups. Keeps track of work-loads and overloads within support groups so that maintenance units may be transferred among groups or workload evacuated to offset overload conditions. Coordinates with the Supply and Maintenance (S & M) Command on requirements for the evacuation of unserviceable materiel.
- (w) Provides information to and coordinates with the ACofS, Supply, on repair parts problem areas. Obtains through the ACofS, Supply information required from the S & M Command Inventory Control Center (ICC) which will affect maintenance management (e.g., repair parts status, status of end items,

requirements for fabrication of repair parts). Also coordinates on requirements for special tools and equipment for maintenance performance, other supply requirements of subordinate maintenance units, local procurement, and on matters relating to use and control of items in the "command-controlled" category.

- (x) Exercises operational control over the Maintenance Management Center. The center is composed of elements from ACofS, Maintenance, the Maintenance Management Detachment and the computer capability of the ADPU.

c. The special staff does not exist as a separate element under the TASTA-70 concept. Where staff functions formerly delineated as special staff functions are required, they are incorporated into the appropriate coordinating general staff sections.

d. In addition to aides and other assistants, the personal staff includes the following:

(1) *Information Office.*

- (a) Advises the commander and staff on all aspects of command information, public information, and command relations with the public.
- (b) Coordinates and supervises all public information functions within the command and all command information to include—information planning, dissemination of command information, publication of army newspapers and other information media, and operation of command information broadcast stations and networks in the command.
- (c) Disseminates information pertaining to the command to appropriate information media in accordance with established command and security policies, to gain and maintain public understanding, good will and support.
- (d) Maintains liaison with, receives, escorts, and controls certain activities of civilian and military information media representatives, and

assists them in obtaining and clearing material relating to the command.

(2) *Inspector General.*

- (a) Inquires into and reports upon matters which pertain to the performance of the mission, state of discipline, efficiency, and economy by conducting inspections, investigations, surveys, and studies as directed by the commander and as prescribed by law and army regulations.
- (b) Advises staff sections concerning matters noted during inspections and furnishes them with copies of extracts of inspection reports of direct interest to the staff section.
- (c) Receives, investigates, and reports upon allegations, complaints, and grievances of individuals and agencies.
- (d) Recommends remedial action to correct deficiencies and delinquencies noted in inspections or investigations.

(3) *Staff Judge Advocate.* The Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) is the legal advisor of the commander and has the resources of the JA section which is a part of the personal staff. He is responsible for supervising the administration of military justice in the command and is required by law to deal directly with the commander on military justice matters. He is authorized direct communication with the SJA of superior, subordinate and adjacent commands, as well as with the Judge Advocate General. He is also responsible for the administration of claims matters, including the adjudication and certification for payment of claims in appropriate cases; providing legal opinions on international law problems (e.g., Hague Regulations, the Geneva Conventions of 1949, status of forces agreements); examining procurement contracts and furnishing advice in connection therewith; administration of war crimes

matters within the command; furnishing legal assistance to military and other authorized personnel of the command concerning personal legal problems of a civil nature; and the operational control of JAGSO teams (TOE 27-500) when attached. The general concept for providing legal services to the ASCOM is as follows:

- (a) *Legal assistance.* The SJA will provide legal assistance to personnel in accordance with pertinent Department of the Army directives. Although legal assistance will be available primarily to headquarters personnel, others will be accommodated when the legal assistance workload of the local Area Support Group (ASGP) exceeds its capability.
- (b) *Military affairs.* The SJA will provide legal advice to the commander, staff and subordinate commanders in such areas as international law, board actions, questions of pecuniary liability, elimination proceedings, procurement actions and other legal problems.
- (c) *Claims.* In accordance with TASCOM claims policies, the SJA will supervise and administer all matters pertaining to claims in the command, including adjudication and certification for payment where appropriate.
- (d) *Military justice.* The commander of the ASCOM will be authorized to convene general courts-martial. Subordinate commanders (group and battalion) are authorized only to convene special and summary courts-martial (Area Support Group commanders, however, will be authorized to convene general courts-martial). The SJA will supervise the administration of military justice in the command. While capable of trying general court-martial cases, it is not envisioned that the case load will be great. Most of the cases within the com-

mand will be tried by the Area Support Group concerned, with ASCOM possibly trying only officers cases arising in the command headquarters. The system envisioned in this paragraph is based on the assumption that the Secretary of the Army will grant necessary authority to convene general court martial.

- (e) *Judge Advocate General Service Organization (JAGSO) Teams.* These teams from TOE 27-500 are theater army troops which have been assigned to ASCOM only for administration and are under the operational control of TASCOM. Pursuant to TASCOM directives, they are operationally attached on a temporary basis to commands and units of the COMMZ (to include ASCOM and ASGPs, if appropriate) as excess workloads develop. When so attached, they are under the operational control of the SJA of the headquarters to which attached.
- (f) *Clerks.* AR 310-32 authorizes enlisted clerks in TOE of separate battalions, groups and similar sized units, not having Judge Advocate sections. These clerks, commonly referred to as "Courts and Boards" clerk, in addition to the clerical work incident to the exercise of summary and special court-martial jurisdiction, also do the administrative work incident to non-judicial punishment under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice and miscellaneous board actions.

e. The Adjutant General's Office operates under the general staff supervision of the ACofS, Personnel. It provides internal administrative services for the ASCOM headquarters to include a distribution center, central classified document control and repository, forms management, reproduction facilities, and library service for headquarters correspondence and publications. It coordinates with the servicing army post offices for receipt and dispatch of official mail. It coordinates with the servicing

central records library for difficult or specialized records not retrievable by headquarters staff sections with their input-output devices. The Adjutant General's Office provides administrative support to Area Support Command headquarters through its functionally organized branches (fig. 4).

- (1) The Distribution Branch receives all official "hard copy" correspondence addressed to the commander, determines the action requirement and information needs within the headquarters and delivers the correspondence to the various sections of the headquarters. It also receives correspondence from the sections for distribution within the headquarters or to other commands, and coordinates with the servicing army post office for external dispatch. Unclassified messages transmitted over the signal operated communications system are received from the signal communications center, actioned, suspense processed if required, and then distributed to the responsible staff section. Outgoing messages to the signal communications center are dispatched directly to the center by the originating staff section with an information copy to the distribution branch when required. All staff sections are equipped with electronic devices to aid in the receipt, preparation, and dispatch of unclassified correspondence.
- (2) The Classified Documents Branch controls the flow of classified documents to and from the Area Support Command headquarters. Upon receipt of incoming classified documents, the branch assigns an ASCOM control number and determines the action section of the headquarters. Sections of the headquarters requiring use of classified documents on a daily basis retain the documents within their sections as needed. Depending upon the nature of the material, the staff section returns the document to the classified documents branch for retention or destruction when it is no longer required. Appropriate control regis-

ters, receipts, and inventories are maintained.

- (3) The Operations Branch conducts the forms management and records disposition programs for the headquarters and operates input-output devices to a servicing computer center for management of the creation and disposition of forms and records. The branch operates equipment for reproduction of unclassified documents required by elements of the headquarters for internal headquarters use; documents needing large volume duplication for external distribution are transmitted to the

Administrative Service Detachment assigned to the Personnel and Administration Battalion. The branch provides publications services to headquarters staff sections and office supply services to The Adjutant General's Office. The branch also provides coordination and liaison with serving central records library in the Personnel and Administration Battalion for problem or specialized records which other headquarters staff sections are unable to retrieve directly from the library with input-output devices located in the staff sections.

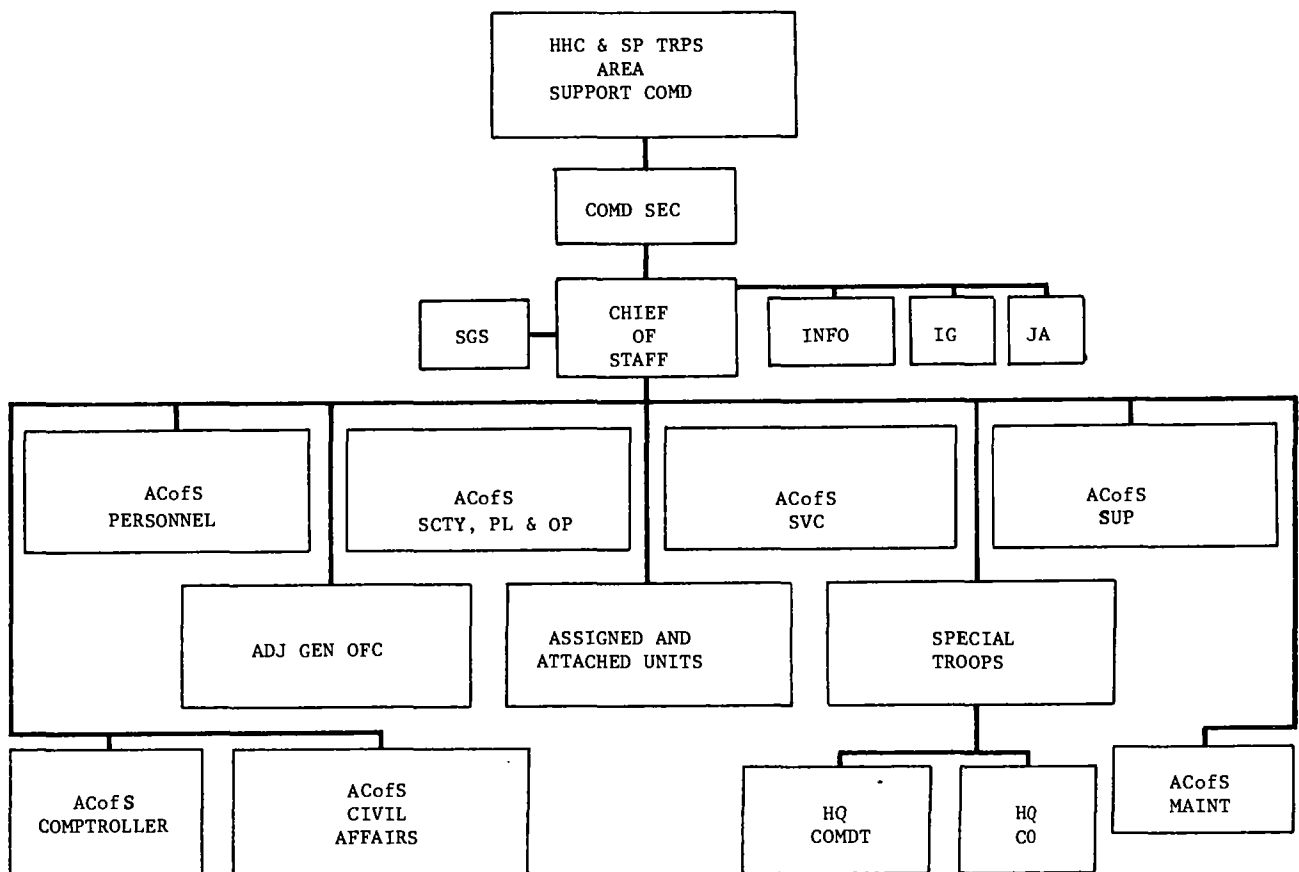


Figure 2. Headquarters, ASCOM.

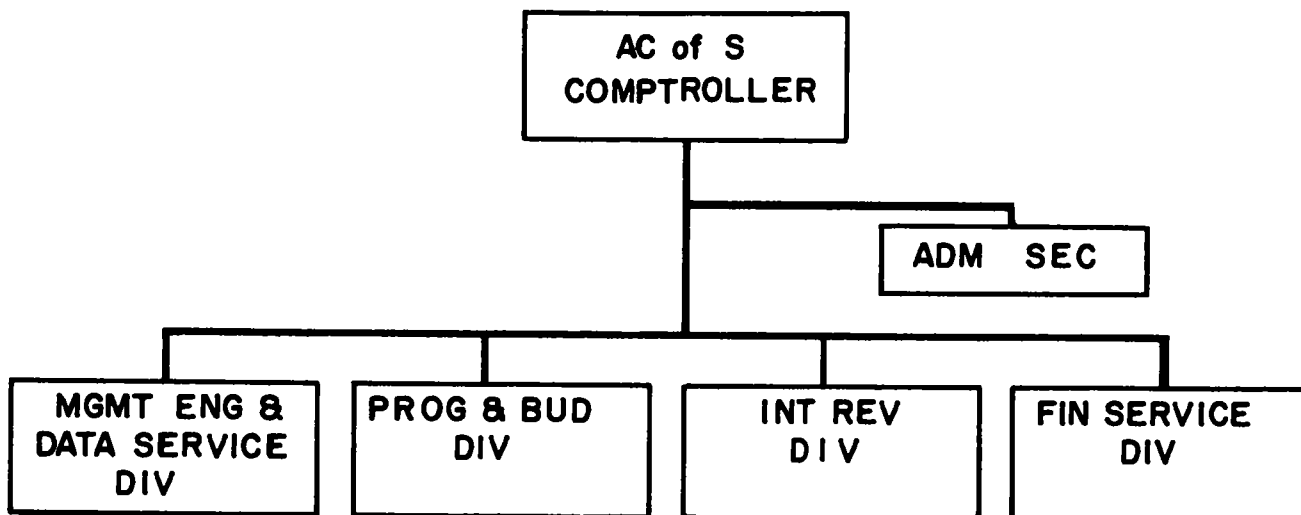
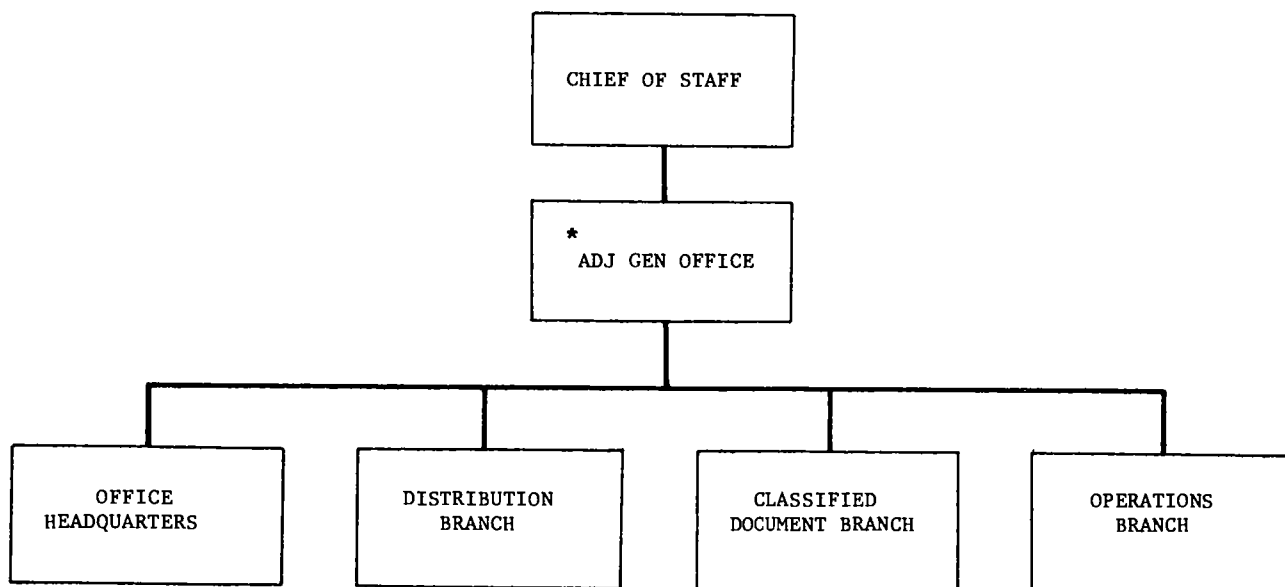


Figure 3. ACofS Comptroller, Area Support Command.



* Under General Staff Supervision of Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel

Figure 4. Type Organization, Adjutant General's Office Headquarters, ASCOM.

Section II. AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING UNIT

2-3. Automatic Data Processing Unit

This unit provides a large capacity automatic data processing center for the Area Support Command and the Engineer Command. It also provides alternate ADPE support for other TASCOM computer centers. Its capabilities include—installing, operating, and maintaining general purpose data processors, including associated devices and digital data transmission terminals; maintaining a computer program library and adapting same to local requirements for data processing; and preparing computer programs for new applications to be used locally.

2-4. Assignment

The Automatic Data Processing Unit, TOE 12-540 (fig. 5) is assigned to Headquarters, Area Support Command. It receives adminis-

trative supervision from the Headquarters Commandant. Priorities for the utilization of the ADP equipment are established by the Chief of Staff. General staff supervision over the ADPU is exercised by the ACofS Comptroller. It is assigned on the basis of one per Area Support Command. The ADP unit is not involved in the management of the combat service support functions—it simply provides machine services. It uses computer programs developed centrally in CONUS based on centrally developed functional systems. Only minor modifications may be made to these systems by programmers and ADP analysts in the ADP center. There will be only a limited requirement for functional systems analysis in Headquarters Area Support Command and related functional control centers.

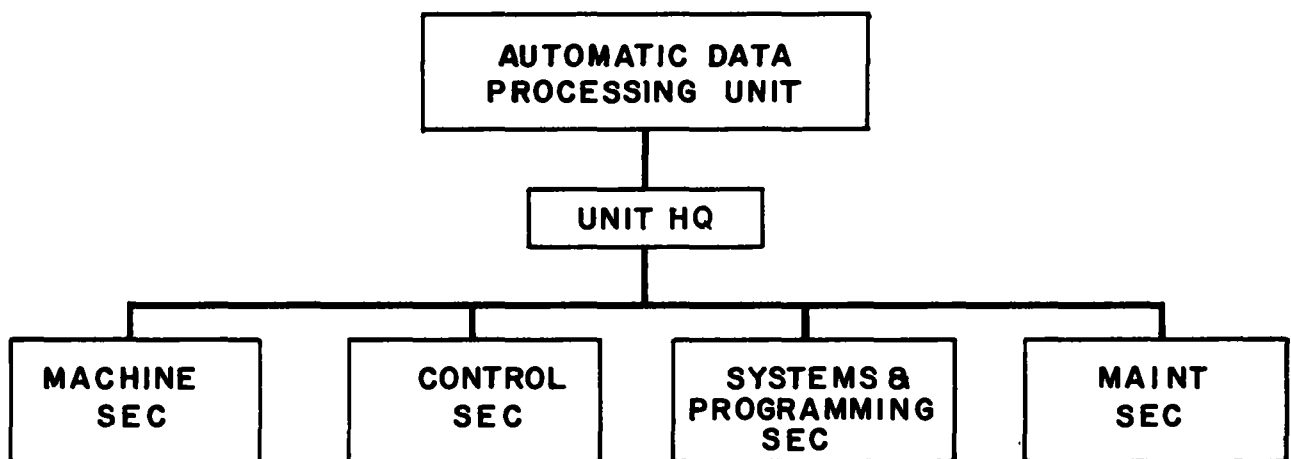


Figure 5. Automatic Data Processing Unit.

Section III. MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT DETACHMENT

2-5. General

The maintenance management detachment (TOE 29-403, fig. 6) serves as the maintenance management center (MMC) for the Area Support Command. It performs routine maintenance management functions for, and as directed by, the ACofS Maintenance Section of the ASCOM headquarters. As the MMC, it col-

lects, sorts, and analyzes maintenance data, reports, and listings provided by subordinate units of the command and the supporting ADP center, to include data emanating from supported units or commands. It influences the performance of maintenance and maintenance related operations of subordinate units of the command by providing instructions and guid-

ance, or by recommending policies and procedures to the ACoFS Maintenance Section. Directives and instructions to subordinate units normally are disseminated through command channels. The MMC also provides instructions to subordinate units on the types and frequency of reports required for routine maintenance management and provides direction to the supporting ADP center on the processing of data submitted by subordinate units of the command. In addition, it provides the ACoFS Maintenance staff section, higher headquarters, and other commands with charted data, recommendations, printouts, graphical data, and reports as required and appropriate. The maintenance management detachment operates under the control and by direction of the ACoFS Maintenance.

2-6. Operations

The ASCOM MMC will actually exercise some operational control over certain activities of subordinate maintenance units. These controls are applied to the general support maintenance activities, and include the amount of general support maintenance to be accomplished by each unit, priorities for such repair, types of items to be repaired, and production techniques. Such direction is provided through command channels. However, since most of the workload of ASCOM maintenance units involves direct support maintenance, and since operational control of direct support maintenance activities is vested in the maintenance

support battalions, actual operational control of maintenance activities by the MMC is limited. The MMC, though, will receive and process reports and data received from maintenance units concerning workloads, production, and problems of subordinate units, as well as materiel readiness reports and equipment records system data and reports submitted by supported units through their command channels. Based on analysis of such data and reports, the MMC will make recommendations to the maintenance staff relative to materiel readiness, changes in mission assignments, workload balancing, problem areas uncovered, or augmentation or additional unit requirements. For complete details on the functions and method of operations for the MMC refer to FM 29-21 (TEST).

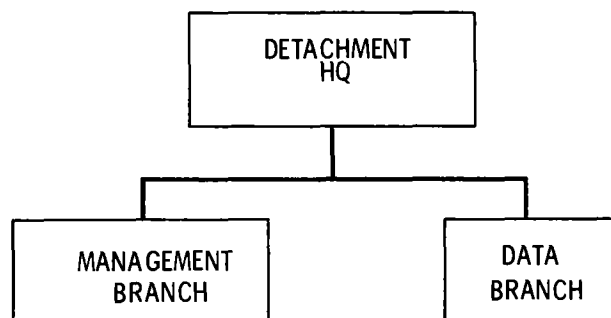


Figure 6. Maintenance Management Detachment, ASCOM.

Section IV. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION BATTALION

2-7. General

Direct support personnel and administrative support activities are centralized within the Area Support Command (ASCOM). A Personnel Service Center (PSC) is formed to provide this support to all units of the Theater Army Support Command and other specified units in the communications zone. The PSC is a functional control center similar to its counterpart, the Personnel and Administration Center (PAC), Personnel Command which provides the general personnel and administrative support for the theater. The Maintenance Management Center, ASCOM, as described in para-

graphs 2-5 and 2-6, is another example of the functional control center concept. The PSC is composed of the ASCOM Personnel and Administration Battalion, and the Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel, ASCOM. The PSC shares processing time provided by the servicing Automatic Data Processing Unit. As the major operating element of the PSC, the Personnel and Administration Battalion is responsible for executing the personnel and administrative policies established by Theater Army Support Command, Personnel Command, Medical Command, Supply and Maintenance Command, Transportation Command, Engineer Command,

Area Support Command, and other units as directed by Theater Army.

2-8. Organization

The Personnel and Administration Battalion is a subordinate unit of the Area Support Command. The organization of the battalion is shown in figure 7.

2-9. Command Relationships

The ACofS, Personnel, Area Support Command, exercises operational control over the Personnel Service Center. The P&A Battalion commands its subordinate units; however, normal personnel and administrative actions are processed directly between the servicing Personnel Service Company or the Administrative Service Detachment and the supported unit.

2-10. Operational Concept

a. The ASCOM provides direct support personnel and administrative service to all Theater Army and TASCOM units in the COMMZ. The Personnel Service Center (PSC) provides, on a scheduled basis, or as requested by any unit or command served, personnel and/or administrative support as prescribed by the policy of the particular headquarters to which the requesting units are assigned. The PSC, utilizing ADPE of the ASCOM, maintains personnel and administrative data from which personnel and administrative reports are furnished to all units and headquarters supported and to higher headquarters. Requests for personnel and/or administrative actions on either a unit or individual basis are acted upon by the PSC within the policy of the respective headquarters. Exceptions to policy on an administrative or personnel matter are directed to the headquarters establishing the policy for action. The Personnel and Administration Battalion operates a central records library for maintenance and retrieval of all publications needed in the COMMZ and for correspondence and documents created by the units and headquarters located in the COMMZ. Liaison is established by the PSC between all major headquarters being supported to facilitate communications regarding personnel and administrative policy.

b. In the field of personnel management and

action, a command personnel record is maintained in magnetic form by the serving automatic data processing unit for each individual assigned to a nondivisional unit in the communications zone. Personnel information contained on the command record is furnished to the units being supported. Summarized personnel strength and status information for local personnel management actions and for determining priority of assignment of replacements is furnished to each major supported headquarters and to subordinate units, as required. Companies report an individual's status change directly to the PSC for an update of the command personnel record. The PSC transmits the necessary changes to the Personnel and Administration Center (PAC), Personnel Command, to update the administrative record. Battalions and separate companies process personnel management actions such as requests for reclassification in MOS, reassignment, and appointments and personnel actions such as administrative boards, separations or release, and recommendations for awards, directly to the Area Support Command PSC for action. The PSC takes action based upon personnel policies established by the supported headquarters.

c. Publication control, records disposition, and forms management functions are centrally monitored for the COMMZ units served by the Personnel and Administrative Battalion. A central records library is established for storage, retrieval, disposition, and destruction of all unclassified documents (correspondence, records, reports, publications) that have retention periods greater than 30 days, received and generated by units located in the COMMZ. These documents are maintained in computer random access magnetic storage or on microfilm. Units or individuals request information or copies of documents from the central records library via organic communications.

d. Field printing units do not exist in a theater of operations. Printing requirements are accomplished in the continental United States (CONUS). Reproduction of documents is accomplished in a theater of operations either with organic unit production equipment or by reproduction equipment available to the Area Support Command Personnel and Administration Battalion. DA, DOD, and other Army-wide

publications and blank forms are furnished to company size units directly from CONUS using postal facilities and are supplied on a predesignated scheduled basis.

2-11. Organizations and Capabilities

a. *Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment (HHD), Personnel and Administration Battalion, TOE 12-66.* This detachment provides command, control and staff planning, coordination and supervision of assigned and attached units which provide personnel and administrative services to the Area Support Command, TASCOM units and other Theater Army units. The detachment is dependent upon the Personnel Service Company for mess and supply.

b. *Personnel Service Company.*

(1) Personnel Service Company, TOE 12-67 (fig. 8), provides personnel administrative and personnel records maintenance direct support to the command, headquarters and units supported. Personnel Service Companies are assigned to the Personnel and Administration Battalion, ASCOM and perform the following support functions.

- (a) Maintain and update using automatic data processing equipment, all personnel records for units supported.
- (b) Prepare personnel status and strength reports for higher, lower, and parallel headquarters from personnel information contained on the command personnel record.
- (c) Execute supported command/headquarters personnel policies including, but not limited to, promotions, appointments, demotions, decorations and awards, separations and rotations.
- (d) Recommend personnel management action to the various commanders in the areas of assignment and utilization of manpower.
- (e) Act upon requests for reassignment, reclassification, and appointments, based upon policy of the headquarters to which the unit or individual is assigned.

(f) Publish all personnel orders except those personnel actions authorized to be published by unit orders.

- (2) Personnel Service Companies support and provide service to each TASCOM command (Personnel, Engineer, Medical, Transportation, Supply and Maintenance and ASCOM) and subordinate units. TASCOM and Theater army headquarters are provided personnel administrative direct support by the Personnel Service Company supporting the Area Support Command.
- (3) Personnel Service Companies utilize the ASCOM ADPE to maintain personnel policies, data, and individual command records of the headquarters supported.
- (4) Personnel Service Companies are physically located as directed by the Commanding Officer, Personnel and Administration Battalion. In some cases, it may be desirable to collocate Personnel Service Companies with the command headquarters supported. This will not, however, infringe upon the operational control, supervision, and command prerogatives of the Commanding Officer, Personnel and Administration Battalion.
- (5) Personnel Service Companies maintain the personnel policies of the command supported and its subordinate units on the files of the ADPE. Therefore—
 - (a) All personnel actions and requests are forwarded direct from a company-size unit to the servicing Personnel Service Company. The Personnel Service Company queries the command policy file of the ADP Center in regard to the action or request.
 - (b) If there is no policy on file, the Personnel Service Company coordinates the action or request with the appropriate command headquarters or subordinate unit for disposition.
- (6) Although the ADP files contain personnel data and records, all requests

for personnel information, data, or reports are forwarded through the servicing Personnel Service Company. In unusual cases, such information, data or reports may be forwarded by the Personnel and Administration Battalion.

c. Administrative Services Detachment.

- (1) The Administrative Service Detachment, TOE 12-570 (fig. 9), provides centralized administrative support in the areas of volume reproduction and central records library services. It performs the following functions:

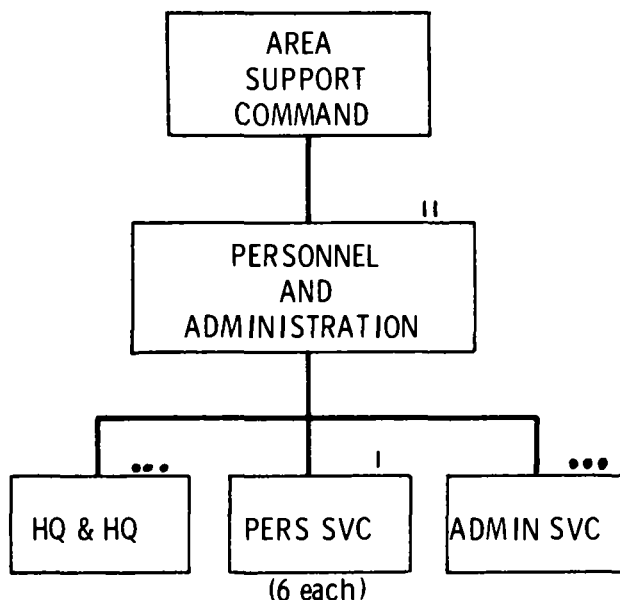


Figure 7. Personnel and Administration Battalion; ASCOM.

- (a) Maintains in computer random access magnetic storage or microfilm storage unclassified documents (publications, correspondence, records, reports) produced by supported headquarters and units and provides a hard copy retrieval capability for those documents as required.
 - (b) Provides centralized automated means for monitoring the functions of records management to include forms management and files disposition and publications control.
 - (c) Provides volume reproduction services to supported units when the page quantity exceeds the capacity of reproduction equipment or personnel within the requesting unit.
- (2) The Administrative Service Detachment is attached to a Personnel Service Company for mess and maintenance.

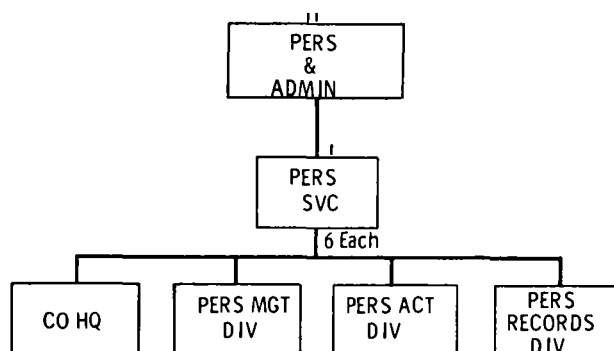


Figure 8. Personnel Services Companies, ASCOM.

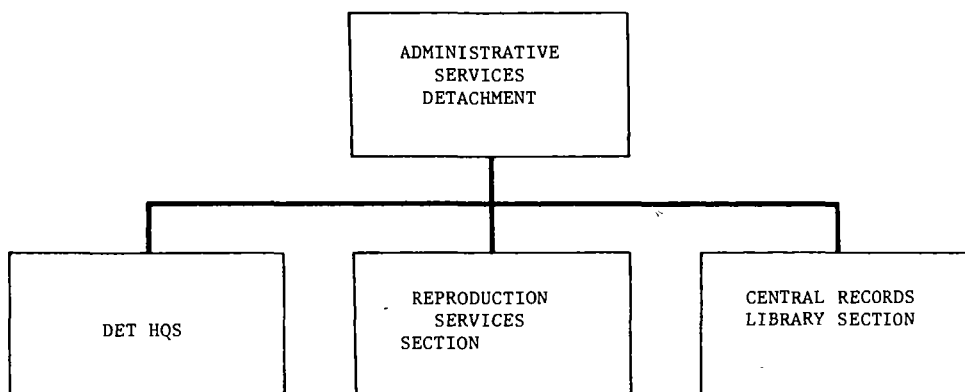


Figure 9. Administrative Services Detachment, Personnel and Administration Battalion, ASCOM.

Section V. SIGNAL, (MEDIUM HEADQUARTERS) OPERATIONS COMPANY

2-12. General

The Signal, (Medium Headquarters) Operations Company, TOE 11-127, (fig. 10), provides internal signal communications facilities and photographic service. It performs the following functions:

a. Installs, operates and maintains on a 24-hour basis, communications facilities for Headquarters, ASCOM, to include—

- (1) Automatic Electronic Switching Central or manual telephone central office and local telephone system.
- (2) Circuit control and information service.
- (3) Secure tape relay and teletypewriter circuits.
- (4) Secure radio teletypewriter circuits.

b. Establishes and operates a message center which provides—

- (1) Message handling facilities.
- (2) Facsimile and data transceiver facilities.
- (3) Motor messenger service within the supported headquarters complex and to its subordinate headquarters, and to message relay stations operated by

the signal messenger companies.

c. Performs photographic service on a 24-hour basis to include—

- (1) Still and motion picture coverage (except aerial photography).
- (2) Operation of photographic laboratory for processing ground and aerial photographic coverage (except aerial combat surveillance) as required.

d. Performs direct support maintenance of organic signal equipment.

e. Provides unit administration, supply and mess facilities, and organizational maintenance of organic arms, vehicles, and power equipment.

f. This unit depends upon signal units of the area communications system for trunking circuits and carrier termination facilities for integrating this unit into the area communications system.

g. This unit depends upon TOE 11-500 teams for additional communication capabilities.

2-13. Assignment

This unit is attached to the Headquarters, ASCOM, for administrative support and is pro-

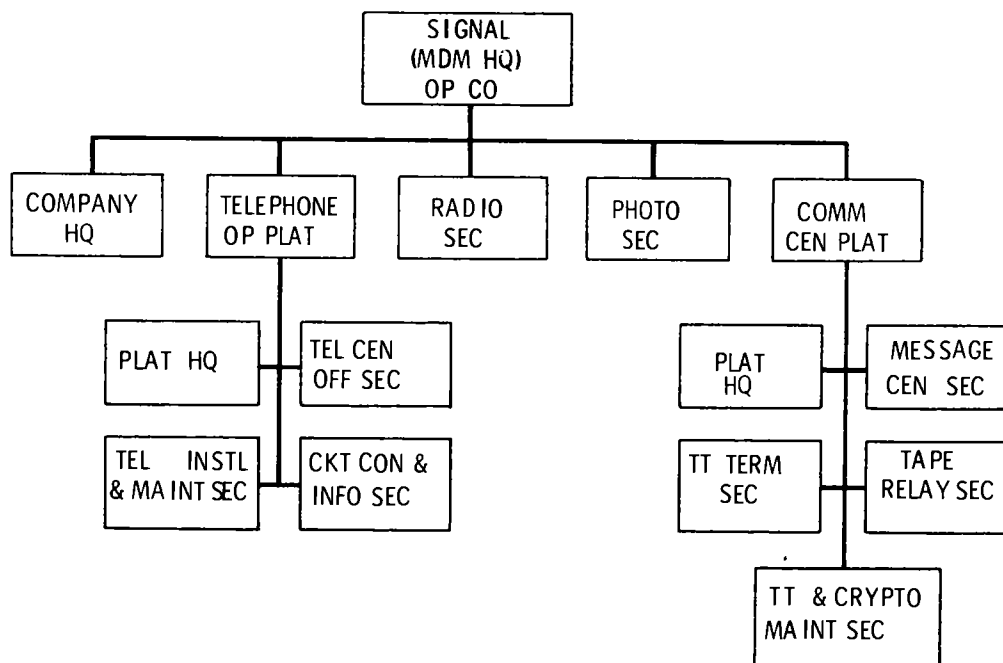


Figure 10. Signal Operations Company, Medium Headquarters.

vided by, and under the operational control of, the Theater Army Signal Group, US Army

Strategic Communications Command (Theater).

Section VI. EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL

2-14. General

Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support activities are controlled and supervised at the Headquarters, Area Support Command level by the ACofS, Security, Plans and Operations (ACofS, S, P&O). The EOD Branch of the ACofS, S, P&O, is responsible for executing the EOD support plan through the eight EOD Detachments in the COMMZ, assigned on the basis of one per Area Support Group. A GC Detachment, EOD Control, TOE 9-500, consisting of two officers and six enlisted men, is attached to the EOD Branch, ACofS, S, P&O.

2-15. Span of Control

a. The EOD Branch, augmented by the control detachment, is capable of exercising staff supervision of up to nine EOD Detachments, Normal controls exercised include—

- (1) Establishment of policies governing EOD service in the COMMZ and the EOD incident reporting system.
- (2) Assignment of specific disposal missions to the subordinate EOD detachments.
- (3) Distribution of personnel and equipment to meet high priority operations or to balance workloads.

b. Fragmentation of the EOD Branch may be accomplished as required by deploying the attached control detachment to a forward position.

c. Capabilities and functions of the EOD Branch—

- (1) Prepares policies governing EOD service and the explosive reconnaissance program.
- (2) Operates an EOD control center and assigns specific disposal missions.
- (3) Advises the ACofS, S, P&O on assignment of priorities to incidents.
- (4) Recommends assignment of personnel to, and distribution of, EOD units; has authority to temporarily move personnel and equipment to meet high priority operations (without the prior

approval of the Director, S, P&O, Area Support Group), or to balance workloads.

- (5) Evaluates EOD activities and initiates action to improve service.
- (6) Collects and disseminates technical intelligence information related to EOD operations.
- (7) Monitors availability and recommends distribution of EOD special equipment.
- (8) Coordinates for support of EOD operations—(technical intelligence support, engineer earth excavating equipment, fabrication of special tools, etc.) and conducts liaison with Area Support Group (ASGP), Rear Area Operations Centers (RAOC) centers and with other staff EOD elements within the theater.

2-16. Operational Concepts

a. The EOD Branch provides staff supervision and centralized control of EOD service in the COMMZ. The branch prepares directives governing EOD service, provides guidance to subordinate commands, monitors, coordinates, and controls the EOD support activities and the conduct of the explosive ordnance reconnaissance program. It also advises the ACofS, S, P&O on assignment of EOD incident priorities and apportionment of personnel, units, and special equipment.

b. Technical Intelligence reports received from intelligence channels are disseminated to the disposal detachments. Reports received from EOD units are processed through intelligence channels to other TASCOT EOD units and directly to the FASCOM ACofS, S, P&O. Rapid transmission of these reports to disposal detachments is a matter of urgency in the interest of disposal operations safety. The EOD branch coordinates the technical intelligence support of EOD field evaluation activities.

c. The low density of EOD special tools and

equipment requires emphasis on monitoring the status of these items in EOD detachments. The EOD Branch coordinates requirements with the ACofS, Supply. The development of render safe procedures for first seen foreign ordnance may entail the need to fabricate special tools. These requirements are coordinated with staff EOD elements theater-wide to assure inclusion of sufficient quantities for distribution to all EOD units in the theater. It is readily apparent that close coordination is mandatory between the area support command and other staff EOD elements.

d. In coordination with the supply and maintenance command, the EOD Branch develops policies to assure adequate EOD support of nuclear, chemical, and biological munitions logistic operations.

e. Certain special equipment such as earth excavating machines may be maintained at engineer (or other) units for use by or for support of EOD detachments. The development of policies and coordination for this support are the responsibility of the EOD Branch.

f. Requirements for EOD service are reported to the RAOC at area support groups. These centers report the information to the EOD detachment designated to provide EOD service for that geographical area. Requirements beyond the capability of the disposal detachment in that area are reported to the EOD Branch ACofS, S, P&O, ASCOM where priorities of EOD support are changed, if appropriate. Authority for assigning priorities rests with the area support command ACofS, S, P&O. The EOD Branch recommends reapportionment of EOD capability to meet support requirements. If the workload exceeds unit capabilities on a continuing basis the EOD Branch recommends that additional disposal detachments be authorized.

g. The EOD Branch should not require a communications capability other than the common user system established for the area support command headquarters.

2-17. Nonorganic Mission Support Required

a. *Equipment.* Certain items of special equipment used during EOD operations may be provided by TASCUM units. This applies particularly to large items of equipment such as earth

excavating machines which require special operator and maintenance skills and which are not used by EOD units day-to-day. Placement of special equipment and skills should be determined on an item-by-item basis as part of the developmental process.

b. *Technical Intelligence.* EOD units conduct field evaluation of unexploded munitions. This evaluation is of special importance to the safety of personnel and materiel, particularly when an incident involves first seen foreign munitions. The need to develop and rapidly disseminate safe disposal procedures must be emphasized. It is expected that EOD units will require assistance from the theater technical intelligence units in evaluation of missiles, chemical, biological, and nuclear munitions. Reports on first seen munitions should be disseminated as urgent information.

2-18. Staff Relationship to Subordinate Commands

a. At Headquarters, Area Support Group, staff supervision of EOD support for damage control activity is exercised by the Director, SP&O, and although an EOD branch is not provided, EOD qualified personnel are on his staff. Normally not more than one disposal detachment will be located in a given area support group on a continuous basis.

b. The ASCOM ACofS, SP&O, EOD Branch provides guidance to the ASGPs for the conduct of EOD service. Operational control exercised by Headquarters, ASCOM includes establishment of policies governing EOD service, assignment of priorities to incidents, reapportionment of EOD units within ASGP's to balance workloads, and redistribution of special equipment to support operational needs.

2-19. Organizations and Capabilities

a. Detachment GC EOD Control, TOE 9-500 operates a control center for the receipt of explosive ordnance incident reports, scheduling of disposal operations, dispatch of disposal detachments to effect disposal, receipt of completion reports, and routing of information of technical intelligence values. It supervises 3 to 9 EOD detachments and may perform emergency disposal missions within equipment capabilities. It is assigned to ASCOM on the basis of one per ASCOM.

b. Detachment GA Explosive Ordnance Disposal, TOE 9-500 disposes of latent explosive ordnance, such as bombs, shells, rockets, and guided missiles, in all areas under theater army

control. It is assigned to ASCOM on the basis of one per Area Support Group or one per 30,000 troops.

Section VII. THE STAFF CHAPLAIN

2-20. General

The staff chaplain advises the commander and staff on all matters pertaining to religion, morals, and morale as affected by religion and provides staff planning, coordination, and technical supervision for chaplain activities performed by chaplains assigned to subordinate brigades and groups of ASCOM. He performs chaplain staff responsibilities as outlined in FM 101-5, and coordinates area religious coverage plans of the command with the overall interlocking denominational and area religious coverage plan of the TASCOM. Close coordination is maintained with the staff chaplains of the mission commands, the civil affairs brigade, and other major units operating in ASCOM to provide assistance and to include them in the chaplain portion of RAD contingency plans. He plans for and coordinates assistance to the Theater Chaplain General Support Agency in the support and operation of religious retreat center(s) and in the provision of religious interment services in TASCOM cemeteries. The staff chaplain plans for chapel facility construction in TASCOM for compliance with theater religious policies. He maintains close coordination with the HQ, ASCOM civil affairs staff officer concerning civilian community-relations and welfare by unit chaplains of the command. He coordinates with and provides professional and technical assistance to chaplains of security combat units when required.

2-21. Organization

A chaplain element in the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel is composed of three chaplains and four enlisted assistants (fig. 11). The chaplain staff element is organized as follows:

- a. Staff Chaplain—Supervision.
- b. Deputy Staff Chaplain—Plans and Operations.
- c. Assistant Staff Chaplain—Personnel and Training.

d. Chief Chaplain Administrative Supervisor.

e. Chief Chaplain Assistant—Religious Plans and Operations.

f. Chaplain Assistants (2)—Religious Operations.

2-22. Command Relationships

Although the staff chaplain is a part of the ACSPER Section and functions under the direct supervision of the ACSPER, he is responsible for planning and coordinating the entire religious program of the command. There are also certain limitations and unique differences in this relationship because of legal restrictions on the mission and functions of chaplains. The staff chaplain will assume all the staff responsibilities outlined for the chaplain in FM 101-5. He must have unrestricted access, including privileged communication, to the commander and all the rest of the staff in order to fulfill his role as pastor/confessor to the entire headquarters. In addition, details to which he may be assigned as a part of the ACSPER staff section are restricted in accordance with AR 165-20. The staff chaplain exercises direct control over the personnel in the chaplain division of ACSPER. He exercises no operational control over chaplains assigned to subordinate elements of the command. Technical supervision, staff coordination, and professional assistance in the areas of program, ecclesiastical supply requirements, denominational coverage, and professional training normally are provided through command channels for all subordinate staff and unit chaplains.

2-23. Operational Concepts

a. The Staff Chaplain acts as a staff advisor in the professional and technical aspects of chaplain activities. In addition, he technically supervises the chaplain service throughout the command, and operates a religious program for the headquarters element and adjacent units without assigned chaplains.

- (1) He provides the Headquarters, ASCOM, with the required staff functions of chaplain professional advice, planning, coordinating, and technical supervision to insure a command-wide area and denominational religious coverage.
- (2) He provides the Headquarters, ASCOM with plans and recommendations for integrating chaplain support into appropriate command plans and operations. These include, but are not limited to, contingency plans, area damage control plans, and tailored service support task forces.
- (3) He provides advice to the command on technical aspects involving the support and operation of religious retreat center(s) and the provision of religious interment services to TASCOM cemeteries; coordinates and supervises involvement of ASCOM subordinate group chaplains.
- (4) He provides liaison with the staff chaplains at TASCOM, Theater Army, TASCOM mission commands, and the staff chaplains of other U.S. Armed Forces and Allied Forces relative to joint or combined area religious operations.
- (5) He monitors plans for chapel facility construction in TASCOM for compliance with theater religious policies.
- (6) He maintains close liaison with the command civil affairs staff officer and may provide assistance and professional information on indigenous religions when required and appropriate.
- (7) He maintains liaison with religious leaders of civilian religious groups in the area of the ASCOM headquarters, and maintains an interest in similar liaison of subordinate unit chaplains. This liaison is within the limits and guidelines of theater civil affairs policies and is performed in close coordination with the command civil affairs staff officer. It concerns professional and ecclesiastical relations when desirable, as well as limited assistance and participation in mutually beneficial activities and

charitable activities. (AR 165-20). This liaison may be greatly restricted by theater civil affairs policy when the area is occupied enemy territory.

- (8) He provides complete chaplain operational support to the ASCOM headquarters and special troops.

b. The deputy staff chaplain normally is of a different religious denomination than the staff chaplain and advises in this area. He is the plans and operations officer of the division. He prepares and coordinates the chaplain portion of the contingency and area damage control plans of the command, to include chaplains of the mission command lodger units, as well as chaplain input to appropriate command operations plans. He prepares, coordinates, and supervises an overall command area and denominational religious coverage operations plan through command channels.

c. The assistant staff chaplain is the Chaplain Personnel and Training Officer of the element. He prepares and supervises the technical training and the professional development program of instruction for chaplains and chaplain enlisted assistants of the entire command. He also maintains rosters and professional data of subordinate chaplains by denomination and recommends assignment and reassignments in order to insure a denominational spread of chaplains throughout the command as well as to insure an effective employment of chaplain professional qualifications. He directly supervises the enlisted chief chaplain administrative supervisor.

d. The chief chaplain administrative supervisor provides the chaplain staff element with the skill and ability to perform administrative details connected with staff planning, coordinating, and supervising the chaplain support operations for the command. The chief chaplain assistant and the chaplain assistants (2) provide the chaplains of the division with assigned enlisted assistance in the performance of professional duties in accordance with AR 310-32.

e. The chaplain staff element performs its mission as an integral part of the ACSPEP section. In addition to functioning as a normal staff element, it also operates a program of religious activities for the headquarters,

ASCOM and adjacent units and supervises the chaplain service throughout the command.

- (1) The staff chaplain coordinates area religious coverage plans of the command with the overall interlocking denominational and area religious coverage plan of TASCOM. He is responsible for integrating the lodger unit chaplains into these plans. Close coordination is maintained with the staff chaplains of the mission commands, the civil affairs brigade and other major units operating in ASCOM to provide assistance and to include them in the chaplain portion of rear area security and area damage central contingency plans.
- (2) The staff chaplain plans for and coordinates assistance to the Theater Army Chaplain General Support Agency of the Personnel Command in the support and operation of religious retreat center(s) and in the provision of religious interment services in TASCOM cemeteries.
- (3) Close coordination is maintained with the HQ, ASCOM civil affairs staff officer concerning civilian-community relations and welfare by unit chaplains of the command.
- (4) Coordination is maintained with and professional and technical assistance are provided to chaplains of security combat units when required.
- (5) He maintains coordination with staff chaplains of other TASCOM commands for mutual assistance in religious coverage, and plans for and

provides ecclesiastical supplies and non-TOE equipment to lodger unit chaplains of these commands in accordance with established requisition policies and priority controls.

- (6) Technical liaison is maintained with the TASCOM/Theater Army staff chaplains for professional policy guidance.

f. The chaplains assigned to subordinate elements of the ASCOM are chiefly responsible to provide chaplain support to these units. In addition, they provide supplemental support to units of the mission commands on an area coverage basis as required. This coverage will primarily consist of religious services.

g. The staff chaplain element normally should not be fragmented. Because of its small size and number of personnel, there must be a sharing of enlisted personnel between functions, and the element operates best as a single staff element located at the main headquarters of the command. However, if required, the deputy staff chaplain, the chief chaplain assistant and one chaplain assistant would function in another location with a separate echelon of the AGSPER.

h. Non-organic mission support required.

- (1) Internal communications facility (field phones), and access to common-use of radio and teletype communications facilities.
- (2) Small scale administrative type shelters.
- (3) Administrative type transportation (motor/air) on a recurring basis.
- (4) Field office administrative equipment such as desks and filing cabinets.

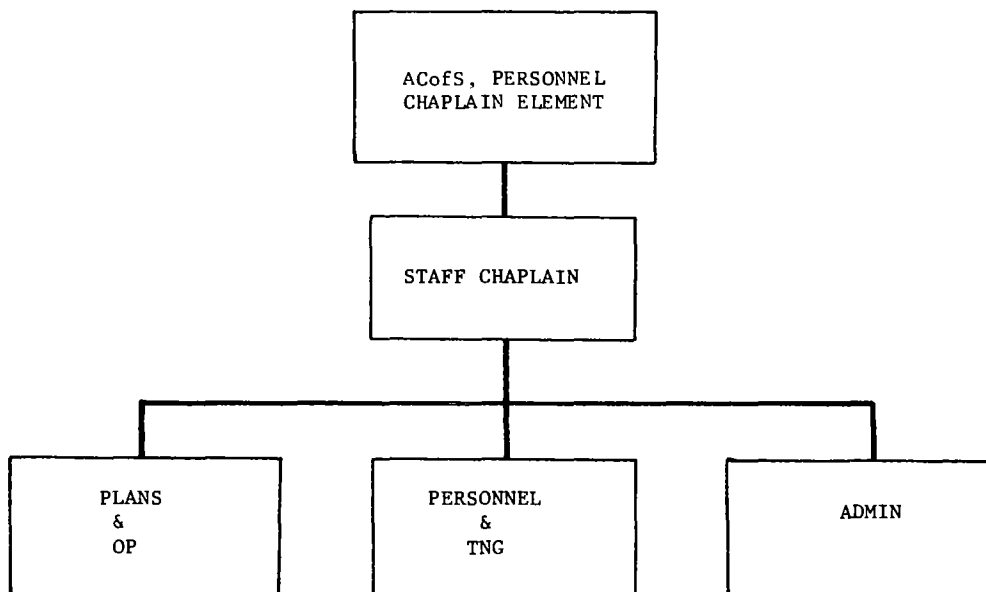


Figure 11. Type Organization, The Staff Chaplain's Office.

CHAPTER 3

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, SECURITY

Section I. GENERAL

3-1. General

a. Mission and Functions. The mission of this group is to provide military intelligence specialist support to TASCOM for the security of US personnel and installations within the TASCOM area. The group accomplishes its mission by the performance of the following functions:

- (1) Personnel security and complaint type investigations.
- (2) Counterintelligence surveys and inspections.
- (3) Security support for Army nuclear weapons systems and facilities.
- (4) Counterespionage, countersabotage, and countersubversion operations.
- (5) Interrogation of suspected guerrillas and prisoners of war captured in the TASCOM area.
- (6) Operation of a centralized record facility on personnel of intelligence interest for TASCOM and other elements of Theater Army.
- (7) Assistance in security education program for TASCOM personnel.

b. Organization. See figure 12.

c. Command Relationships.

- (1) With ASCOM—the Military Intelligence Group, Security is assigned to ASCOM and functions under the staff supervision of the ACofS, Security, Plans and Operations.
- (2) With assigned units—normal command relations.
- (3) With units of other commands—the group exercises coordination of its operations through direct liaison with the Military Intelligence Group, Field

Army, the Military Intelligence Group, Theater Army and the intelligence units supporting Theater Air Force and Theater Navy. Liaison is maintained with intelligence and police services of host governments, allied nations, and U.S., and particularly with Military Police and Civil Affairs units that are primary sources of intelligence information.

3-2. Concept of Operations

a. TASCOM operations are threatened by the activity of hostile elements whose mission is to collect information, disrupt U.S. operations, destroy materiel and lower U.S. morale in coordination with operations of conventional hostile military forces. One kind of hostile threat in the TASCOM area is carried out by military and civilian personnel who, as individuals, employ clandestine procedures to collect information and commit acts of sabotage. The collected information is employed to provide target data for air and missile attack on TASCOM facilities. Larger groups of military or civilians operate as guerrillas in the conduct of sudden and sharp attacks to destroy service support installations.

b. The Military Intelligence Group, Security, is organized and trained to operate against the hostile clandestine threat. As a by-product of these operations, the group will collect intelligence information on guerrilla forces but it has no capability to conduct reconnaissance against such forces. The group assists TASCOM unit commanders in the exercise of their security responsibilities by performing the functions listed in paragraph 3-1a.

c. The Military Intelligence Group, Security,

exercises centralized control and management of personnel security, counterespionage, countersabotage and countersubversion operations within TASCOM. Personnel security cases develop into a large number of investigations throughout Theater Army and CONUS and require a single point of control. In a similar manner, the group must conduct unified planning and operations against the hostile clandestine threat whose activities transcend Area Support Group boundaries.

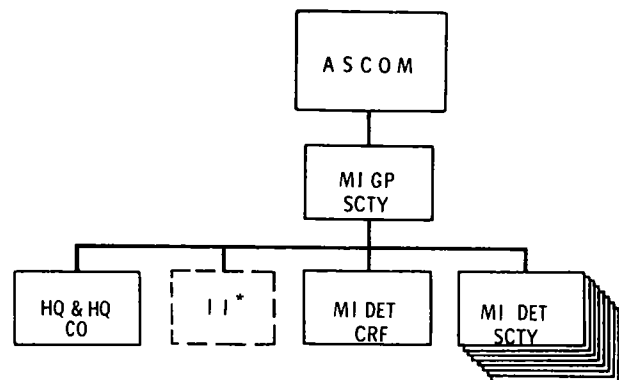
d. Because the distribution of Army personnel and facilities will not be uniform within TASCOM and activities of the hostile threat will vary geographically, the Military Intelligence Group, Security, in coordination with the ACofS, Security, Plans and Operations, ASCOM, will make necessary personnel adjustments between subordinate detachments of the group.

e. Military and civil intelligence activities of host governments and allied nations will be engaged in the conduct of similar operations against hostile clandestine agents. The limited strength of the Military Intelligence Group, Security, is predicated upon the effort and unique capabilities of these agencies. Dependence will also be placed upon these agencies for clearance actions on indigenous labor force personnel requested by TASCOM units. The group contains only sufficient personnel to process and maintain control of unit requests.

f. An imagery interpretation capability has not been included in the organization of the Military Intelligence Group, Security. When the hostile threat causes the assignment of an Aerial Reconnaissance and Surveillance unit

to ASCOM, a Military Intelligence Detachment with appropriate imagery processing and interpretation capabilities will then be assigned.

g. Technical intelligence functions have not been assigned to the Military Intelligence Group, Security. Technical intelligence collections capabilities have been included in the organization of the Military Intelligence Group, Field Army, since this unit has the best opportunity to acquire those items of interest to Theater Army, TASCOM and Field Army. Technical intelligence processing and intelligence production has been retained at Theater Army level for the centralized support of all elements of Theater Army. ASCOM will issue instructions on the notification procedure and evacuation of such items of technical intelligence interest as may come to attention of units within the TASCOM area.



*Imagery interpretation--capable MI detachment, when required.

Figure 12. Military Intelligence Group, Security, ASCOM.

Section II. HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, SECURITY

3-3. General

a. *Mission and Functions.* The mission of group headquarters is to provide command and control of assigned and attached military intelligence units. The headquarters accomplishes its mission by performance of the following functions:

- (1) Control of all army personnel security cases and the assignment of leads to subordinate detachments, Military In-

telligence Group, Field Army, Theater Army, and CONUS, as appropriate.

- (2) Planning and conduct of counterespionage, countersabotage, and countersubversion operations through subordinate military intelligence detachments.
- (3) Supervision and processing of counterintelligence surveys and inspections conducted by headquarters ele-

ment.

- (4) Liaison with parallel U.S., host government, and allied nations intelligence and police activities.
- (5) Procurement, issue and maintenance of classified equipment and supplies peculiar to intelligence operations of subordinate detachments and Theater Army intelligence units in accordance with AR 381-143.
- (6) Allocation of personnel resources based on ASCOM priorities, functional requirements, and disposition of Army units and hostile elements.
- (7) Exercises technical direction and supervision over centralized group intelligence operations.

b. Organization. See figure 13.

3-4. Concept of Operations

The Military Intelligence Group Headquarters supervises the activities of assigned and attached military intelligence units; evaluates the effectiveness of group operations; produces and disseminates intelligence and counterintelligence within its functional areas of responsibility; recommends to ASCOM changes in operational priorities and measures to enhance security. The headquarters is dependent upon the Theater Common User Signal System for communication with subordinate elements and upon the Personnel and Administration Battalion, ASCOM for the production of reports and the maintenance of records. The staff elements perform the following functions within the responsibilities and capabilities of the group:

a. S-1

- (1) Develops and coordinates personnel policies including requisitions, classification, assignments, awards and decorations, separation and rotation, and administrative policies including reports control, records management, and reproduction control.
- (2) Provides internal administrative service for the headquarters to include message center operations, classified document control, communication center operation, telephone switchboard operation, drafting, and reproduction.
- (3) Maintains staff files, staff reference

library, historical files and provides limited legal service.

- (4) Coordinates group personnel actions with Personnel and Administration Battalion, ASCOM.
- (5) Coordinates with Personnel and Administration Battalion, ASCOM, the assignment of the military intelligence specialists to the battalion and the development of battalion SOP for the compartmentation and handling of records and personnel actions pertaining to the Military Intelligence Group, Security.

b. S-2.

- (1) Develops and supervises group personnel security policies and procedures.
- (2) Directs and reviews reports of personnel security investigation on group personnel.
- (3) Develops and supervises implementation of physical security policies and procedures for the headquarters and subordinate detachments.

c. S-3.

- (1) Develops plans and programs for the operations of the group and evaluates requirements, priorities, resources, personnel effort, and effectiveness of operations.
- (2) Receives and processes requests for personnel security investigations, establishes case control and suspense files, prepares, assigns and dispatches lead sheets, consolidates and reviews reports of investigations, forwards reports containing unfavorable or derogatory information through command channels and all other reports direct to the requesting unit.
- (3) Coordinates and monitors inspections of nuclear weapons systems sites and special ammunition storage and movement. Reviews and forwards reports of inspection.
- (4) Disseminates to subordinate units ASCOM priorities and approved procedures for conduct of counterintelligence surveys, inspections and technical inspections to be conducted for Area Support Groups.

- (5) Reviews subordinate detachment periodic inspection reports and forwards to ASCOM recommendations for improvement of the security program.
- (6) Reviews, collates, and analyzes subordinate detachment reports of investigation of suspected sabotage, prepares and disseminates intelligence reports and countersabotage technical reports; develops, controls, and evaluates group countersabotage operations; provides information to the ASCOM staff element responsible for counterespionage operations.
- (7) Prepares plans and programs for development or changes in missions, functions, and organization of the group.
- (8) Develops and supervises implementation of the group training program.
- (9) Receives, collates, and evaluates information on hostile espionage, sabotage and subversive threats; develops, assigns actions, supervises execution and evaluates effectiveness of these operations; maintains case files and source control records; provides for and supervises group interrogation facility; produces and disseminates intelligence and technical counterespionage reports.
- (10) Provides technical support to subordinate detachments to include photography, polygraph examinations, locking and intrusion devices, electronic surveillance, and other specialized technical equipment.
- (11) Produces and disseminates intelligence which is a by-product of group operations.
- (12) Conducts operational liaison with other U.S., host governments, and allied nations intelligence and security agencies.
- (13) Recommends reallocation of personnel resources of subordinate detachments.

d. S-4.

- (1) Develops policies, plans, and programs for the supply and maintenance support of the group.
- (2) Requisitions, draws, and issues standard supplies and equipment required or authorized the headquarters.
- (3) Supervises the supply procedures and property records maintained by subordinate detachments.
- (4) Maintains the Theater Army Intelligence Property Account; determines requirements for requisitions, procures, stores, issues, and maintains records on classified and nonstandard equipment and supplies peculiar to intelligence operations, and procures, issues, and maintains classified equipment and supplies peculiar to intelligence operations for Theater Army intelligence units (to include Field Army intelligence units).
- (5) Operates a centralized maintenance facility for nonstandard intelligence equipment; receives from and ships repaired intelligence equipment to Theater Army intelligence units; through inspection and training, insures compliance with user maintenance requirements.

e. Headquarters Company.

- (1) Draws, issues, and maintains records for individual clothing and equipment for headquarters personnel.
- (2) Operates a group headquarters mess as required.
- (3) Supervises unit maintenance on weapons, vehicles, and equipment of the headquarters.

f. Budget and Program Section. Is responsible for all budget and fiscal matters for the headquarters to include the allocation, expenditure control, and accounting of intelligence contingency fund for the group.

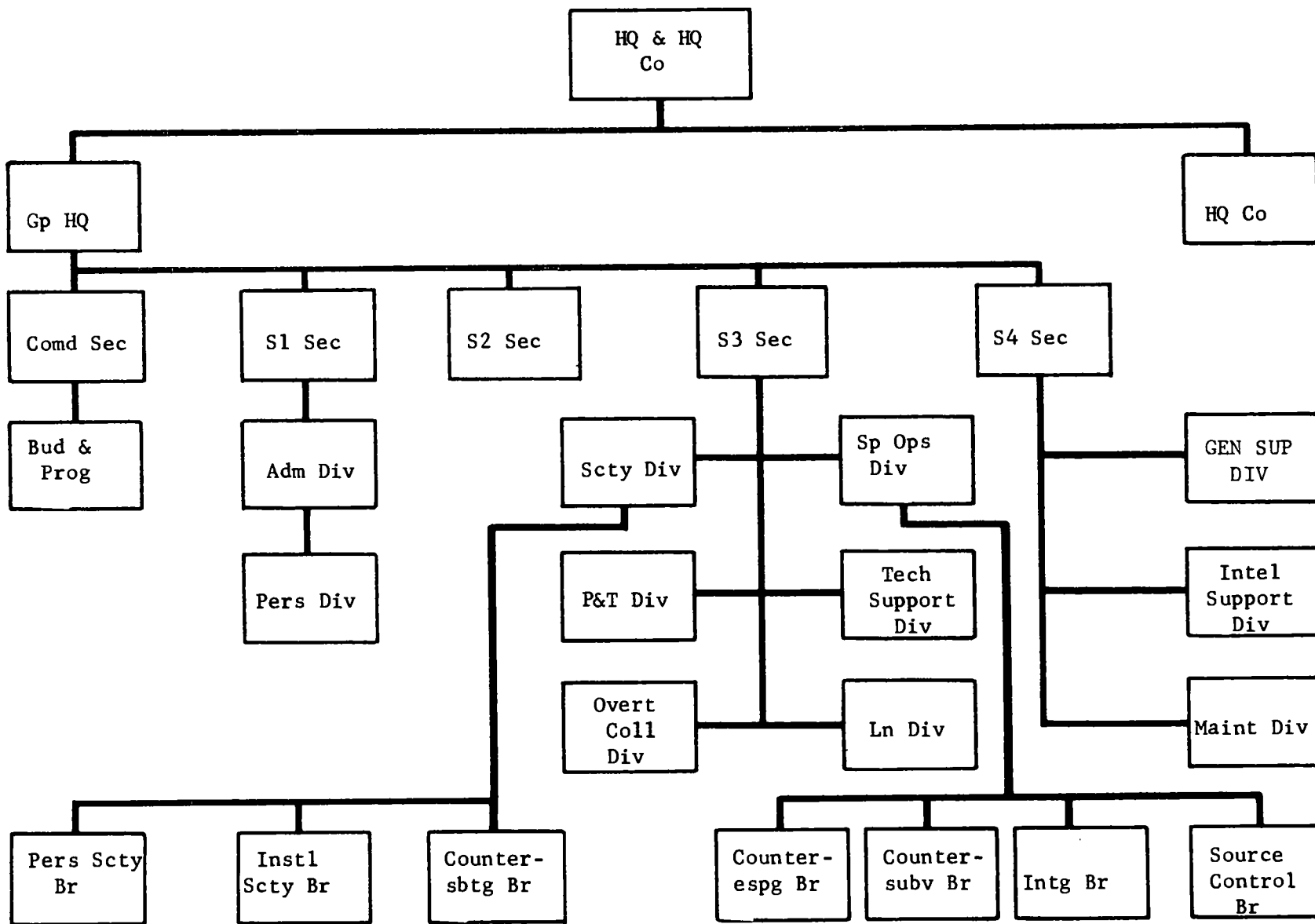


Figure 18. HHC, Military Intelligence Group, Security.

Section III. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT, CRF

3-5. General

a. *Mission and Functions.* The mission of this detachment is to maintain a central records facility (CRF) on personnel of intelligence interest for Theater Army and to provide direct support to Theater Army intelligence units. The detachment performs its mission by performing the following functions:

- (2) Receives, screens, extracts, and files reports from detachments of the Military Intelligence Group, Security and other intelligence units for Theater Army.
- (2) Opens new dossiers and updates existing dossiers with incoming reports.
- (3) Maintains a central index and a dossier file.
- (4) In response to queries from within the group and from other Theater

Army intelligence units, conducts file searches and provides direct support to counterespionage, countersabotage, and countersubversion operations.

b. *Organization.* See Figure 14.

c. *Command Relationships.* The detachment is assigned to the Military Intelligence Group, Security, and operates under the direct supervision of the group S-3.

3-6. Concept of Operations

The Military Intelligence Detachment, CRF, normally is located in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters of the Group and is dependent upon the group for its administrative, communication, and logistical support. It maintains its own message center and teletype terminal, and provides for its own control of classified documents.

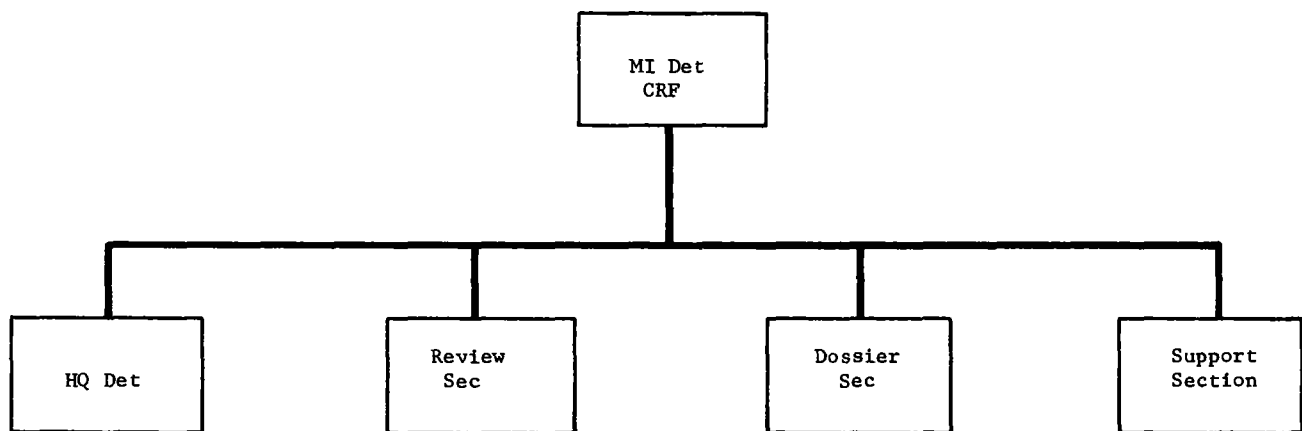


Figure 14. Central Records Facility, Military Intelligence Group, Security.

Section IV. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT, SECURITY

3-7. General

a. *Mission and Functions.* The mission of the Military Intelligence Detachment, Security, is to conduct operations which will enhance personnel and installation security of, and reduce the hostile clandestine threat to U.S. personnel and facilities in the TASCOM area. The detachment accomplishes its mission by performance of the following functions:

- (1) Conducts personnel security interviews and complaint-type investigations.
- (2) Conducts counterintelligence surveys, inspections, and technical inspections.
- (3) Conducts counterespionage, countersabotage, and countersubversion operations.
- (4) Processes requests for clearance of

indigenous labor force personnel.

- (5) Assists Area Support Groups in security education programs.
- (6) Conducts interrogation of prisoners of war and guerrillas captured in the TASCOT area.
- (7) Assists in the screening of indigenous personnel for intelligence operational leads and for suspected guerrillas.

b. *Organization.* See Figure 15.

c. *Command Relationships.*

- (1) *Higher commands.* The detachments are assigned to the Military Intelligence Group, Security, which exercises operational control over the detachments' operational activities. The detachments are attached to Area Support Groups for logistical support. Area Support Groups also levy security education, installation security, and interrogation requirements directly upon security detachments.
- (2) *Subordinate elements.* The detachments exercise operational control over subordinate elements separately located within their respective Area Support Group areas.

3-8. Operational Concepts

The Military Intelligence Detachment, Security, provides security support for Area Support Group and Army units or facilities located within the Area Support Group area. Subordinate elements of the detachment are located within the Area Support Group area with the larger groupings of service support units or at locations which facilitate counterintelligence operations. The disposition of personnel resources are based upon requirements of the Military Intelligence Group, Security, and the Area Support Group.

a. The detachment headquarters is located in the immediate vicinity of Headquarters, Area Support Group and its Director, Security, Plans and Operations. The detachment is dependent upon Area Support Group for normal logistical support to include communications. The Director, Security, Plans and Operations, determines requirements for, and approves the disposition of, interrogation personnel. The detachment coordinates with the Director, Se-

curity, Plans and Operations, in the development of the command's security education program and develops schedules for participation. Installation security requirements are levied on the detachment by the Director, Security, Plans and Operations. Unit requests for counterintelligence surveys, inspections and technical inspections are forwarded to Area Support Group for approval, designation of priorities and assignment to the detachment for accomplishment. Resulting reports are forwarded direct to the requesting unit with information copies to Area Support Group.

b. Requests for personnel security investigations are forwarded direct from the requesting unit to the Military Intelligence Detachment. After verifying the completeness of the request form and establishing a suspense, requests on U.S. personnel are forwarded to the Military Intelligence Group, Security, and requests on indigenous personnel are passed to the appropriate host government or allied nation agency for action. Resulting reports of investigation are dispatched to the requesting unit. Verified requests for investigation on Army personnel are forwarded to the Military Intelligence Group, Security, for control and preparation of lead sheets. Lead sheets are received by the detachment from Group based on requirements throughout the Department of Defense. After establishment of suspense, lead sheets are assigned to subordinate elements for interview. Reports of interview are checked for accuracy and completeness and forwarded to Group for further action.

c. In accordance with Area Support Group policy, Army units immediately notify the detachment of all suspected acts of sabotage. Action is assigned the appropriate subordinate element for investigation. The unit and Area Support Group are informed of the result of investigation and copies of the report are retained in the detachment file, forwarded to Group and, if appropriate, to the Military Intelligence Detachment, CRF.

d. The detachment may recommend counterespionage, countersabotage, and countersubversion operations to the Military Intelligence Group, Security, but does not initiate specific operations independently. Plans approved by Group and appropriate parts of plans developed

by Group form the basis for counterintelligence operations of the detachment. Reports to Group permit a determination for expansion or curtailment of operations.

e. Information received from liaison personnel, Army units including local Military Police and Civil Affairs elements, and indigenous

sources is screened for dissemination and forwarded as appropriate to the Director, Security, Plans and Operations, Area Support Group; Military Intelligence Group, Security; and other U.S. host government, and allied nation intelligence agencies.

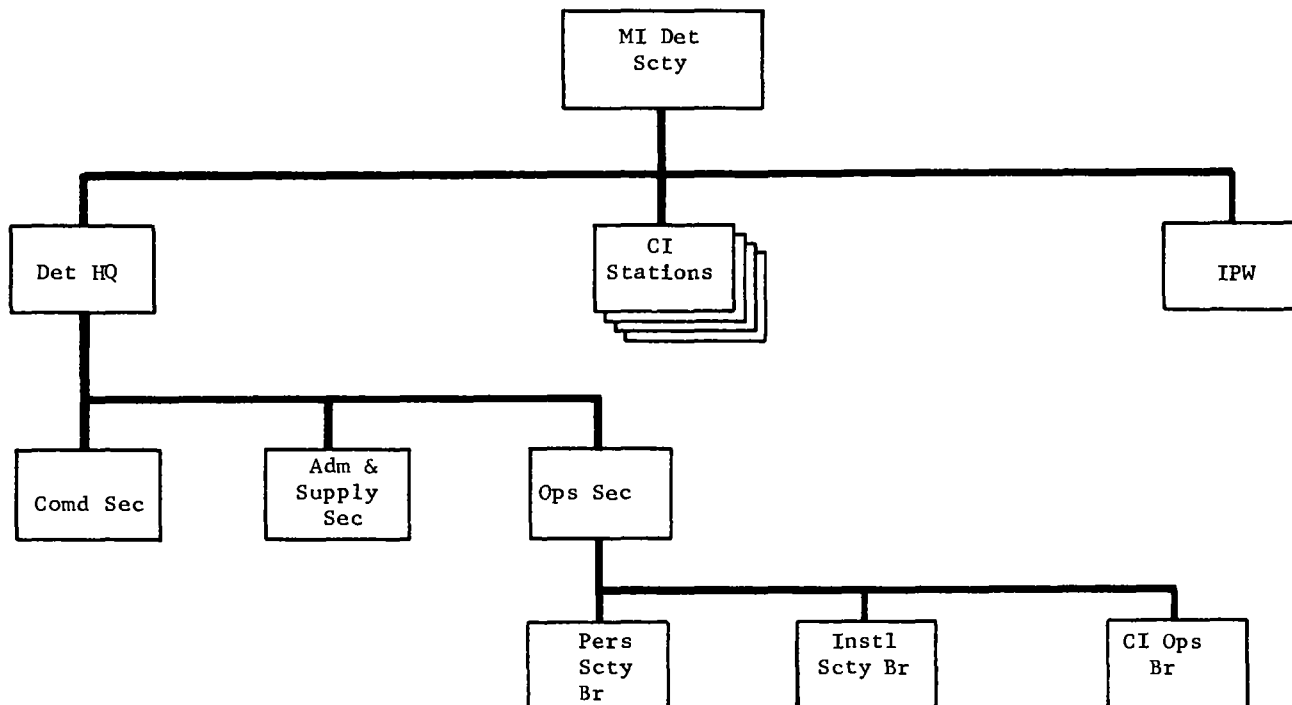


Figure 15. Military Intelligence Detachment, Security, MI Group, Security, ASCOM.

CHAPTER 4

CIVIL AFFAIRS BRIGADE, ASCOM

4-1. Introduction

a. Civil affairs is a command responsibility and involves the relationship between the military commander and his forces and the civil authorities and people of a foreign country. Civil affairs operations range from advice, assistance, populace and resources control, and military civic action performed in a friendly country through military government performed in an occupied territory.

b. The nature of civil affairs operations varies widely with the intensity of combat, the attitudes and status of the population in the area of responsibility and the requirements of the tactical commander. In limited and general war civil affairs operations normally will directly support the tactical situation. In stability operations however, civil affairs may become the salient mission of the military force because the ultimate objective is to gain the support of the populace for its government. Civil affairs input, with emphasis on execution, must be a part of the planning for every military operation. This planning should take into consideration the inherent capability, which every Army unit possesses, to conduct civil affairs operations. Provision should also be made for the employment of civil affairs specialists and units to augment and support this inherent unit capability as required.

4-2. Organization, Missions and Functions

a. The mission of the Civil Affairs Brigade is to conduct operations which support the tactical situation and U.S. national objectives. This includes providing for—

- (1) Adequate control over the civil populace, displaced persons, and refugees.
- (2) The location, protection, and control of civilian resources required for mili-

tary operations and essential civilian support.

- (3) Close liaison between tactical units and local authorities.
- (4) The transfer of responsibility for civil affairs functions where appropriate from the military commander to agencies of the local government.

b. Civil affairs is administered on a functional basis and should provide sufficient flexibility to fit the special requirements of any area or situation. Usual areas of specialization are those functions normally related to government, economics, public facilities, control of the populace and local resources, and sociological institutions. The civil affairs functions which follow are further defined and elaborated upon in FM 41-10.

(1) *Government.*

- (a) Civil Government.
- (b) Public Law.
- (c) Public Safety.
- (d) Public Health.
- (e) Public Welfare.
- (f) Finance.
- (g) Public Education.
- (h) Labor.

(2) *Economic.*

- (a) Economics.
- (b) Commerce and Industry.
- (c) Food and Agriculture.
- (d) Price Control and Rationing.
- (e) Property Control.
- (f) Civilian Supply.

(3) *Public facilities.*

- (a) Public Works and Utilities.
- (b) Public Communications.
- (c) Public Transportation.

(4) *Special.*

- (a) Civil Information.

- (b) Displaced Persons.
- (c) Arts, Monuments and Archives.
- (d) Religious Affairs.

c. Civil affairs support is provided by—

- (1) Establishment and control of, or advice and assistance to, local governments.
- (2) Development of mutual understanding and cooperation between the local populace and the U. S. forces.
- (3) Execution of governmental, economic, and social programs to improve the lot of the indigenous population.
- (4) The maintenance of law and order.
- (5) Prevention of civilian interference with, and the fostering of civilian support for U. S. military operations.
- (6) Prevention of disease and unrest among the population.

d. Civil affairs support in the communications zone is provided by civil affairs units assigned to the Area Support Command. These units also provide backup support to Field Army Support Command civil affairs units. They may contain specialties not found in Field Army civil affairs units. Civil affairs units in the COMMZ are assigned areas of responsibility dependent on densities of civil populations and self-sufficiency of indigenous governments as well as geographic, political, or military boundaries. Initially, a minimum capability is provided to achieve priority civil affairs objectives. However, this capability may, and should be expanded by the assignment of additional civil affairs teams or units as required, and as the situation permits. ASCOM normally is assigned one civil affairs brigade of three or more civil affairs groups of four battalions each. These units are type units, flexible, and capable of being tailored to accommodate the force supported, the area in which deployed and the specific operational environment. They may be supplemented by teams from TOE 41-500 as the situation requires.

e. The degree of control exercised by the military commander over the local inhabitants, the government and economy depends entirely on civil affairs agreements or other agreements entered into on a nation-to-nation level. This extends from an advisory capacity to one of complete take-over of the local government

structure in the event of a complete breakdown of the national government. The military commander is concerned with the security of his forces and lines of communication; protection of supply movements, depots and maintenance facilities; the enforcement of law and maintenance of order in his area of responsibility; and the achievement of the objectives of his military mission.

f. Since an area support civil affairs unit normally is fixed in its area of operation by theater plans, minimal movement within the COMMZ area will be required. Attached or assigned functional teams may operate separately in the field coordinating and maintaining liaison with adjacent military units in the area of operation. Whenever feasible, civil affairs support units and teams employed in COMMZ are allocated areas of responsibility based on political boundaries, population concentrations or industrial complexes.

4-3. Command Relationships

a. The civil affairs brigade is a subordinate unit of the Area Support Command. It coordinates civil affairs operations for the command. It exercises command, or command less operational control, as designated over all subordinate civil affairs units. The brigade supervises civil affairs operations within its designated area of responsibility. These activities may vary, depending on the situation, from liaison, advice, supervision, and assistance to the exercise of complete legislative, judicial, and executive control. The civil affairs brigade, assigned to ASCOM should be authorized direct contact with higher and adjacent staff sections for the exchange of information, coordination of civil affairs actions and the integration of operations pursuant to theater plans and policies. This staff channel may be used to exchange information and coordinate and integrate civil affairs operations within the context of the commander's policy guidance. Matters which should be closely coordinated are—

- (1) Intercommand movement of refugees and displaced persons, available civilian supplies, civilian transportation equipment, etc.
- (2) Development of army-wide require-

- ments for the support of the population and local economy.
- (3) Coordination of the distribution of available labor for maximum utilization by profession, technical specialty, and skills.
- (4) Area pacification programs.
- (5) Populace and resources control plans.
- (6) Military civic action programs.
- (7) Rural and urban redevelopment plans and programs.

4-4. Organizational Concepts

a. The organization of civil affairs units must be flexible and adaptable to the local military, political, economic, and sociological conditions encountered. Control of civil affairs units may be centralized or decentralized depending on the type operation being conducted. In many situations, particularly in stability operations, operational control of civil affairs units and teams normally is decentralized to the tactical or support commander having area responsibility.

b. The assignment of civil affairs units should be based on, and tailored to, provide the following:

- (1) Efficient command and control.
- (2) Maximum utilization of technological skills.
- (3) Flexibility with associated economy of personnel.
- (4) Pooling of specialist personnel at the highest echelon of command consistent with the mission of the support force.

c. The Civil Affairs Brigade, Area Support Command, was developed to meet the requirements of the COMMZ. In normal employment, the Civil Affairs Brigade has attached three or more civil affairs groups as its major operating units. The number of groups may be adjusted as required; however, when more than six groups are required, an additional brigade should be organized for each four groups or major fraction thereof. In the TASTA-70 organization, the Brigade has three attached groups to support an eight-division or a twelve-division force.

d. Headquarters and Headquarters Company Civil Affairs Brigade, TOE 41-201 (fig. 16) is assigned on the basis of one per Area Support Command. It serves as the control headquarters for all assigned and attached civil affairs

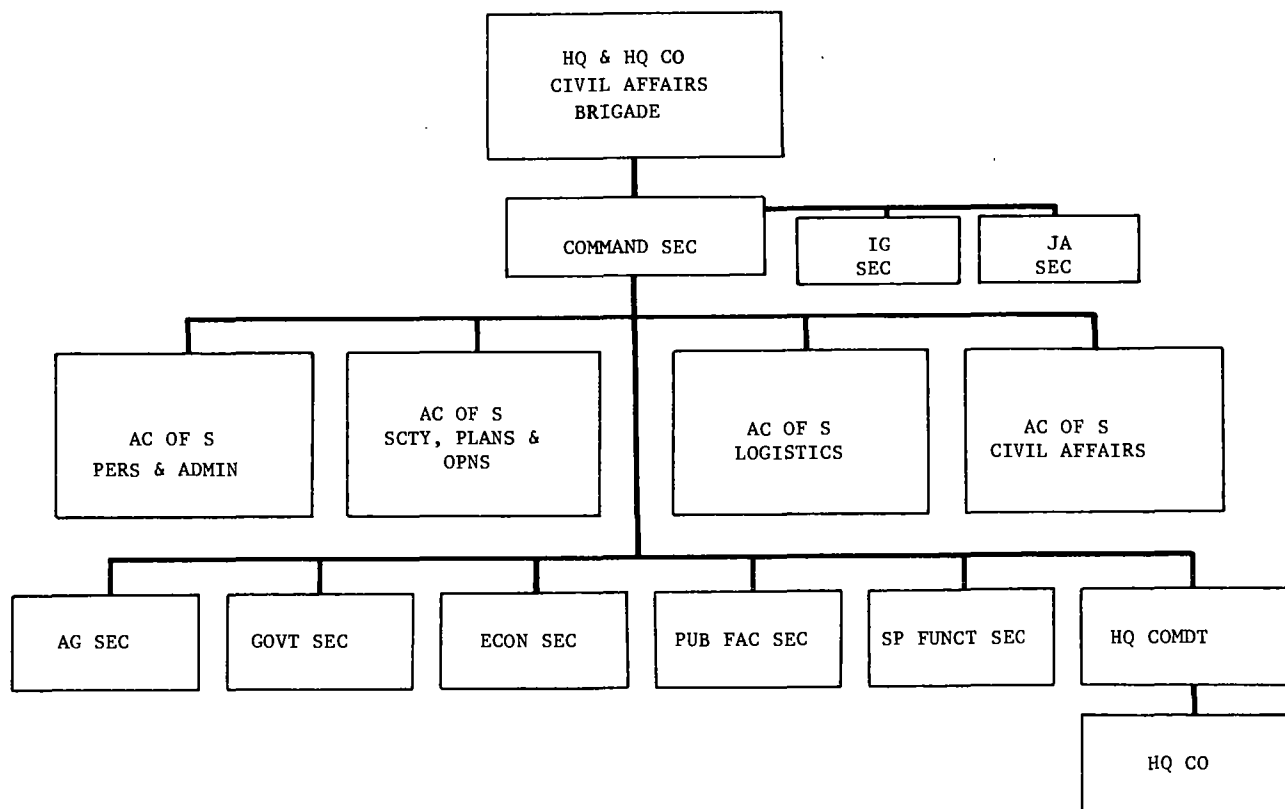


Figure 16. HHC, Civil Affairs Brigade, ASCOM.

units conducting operations in the communications zone.

e. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Civil Affairs Group, TOE 41-500 (fig. 17) provides a command and control element for the supervision and support of attached Civil Affairs Battalions and functional teams. Normally, three to six battalions are attached to each civil affairs group. Additional battalions may be attached as required; however, when more than six battalions are required, an additional group should be organized for each four battalions or major fraction thereof. In the TASTA-70 organization for COMMZ operations, each group has four battalions. The Civil Affairs Group is a subordinate unit of the Civil Affairs Brigade. The Group conducts civil affairs operations in its designated area of responsibility, which may or may not coincide with that of an Area Support Group, depending upon population densities, operational environment, and political or military boundaries. The Civil Affairs Group will, however, be administratively supported by one or more Area Support Group(s). The Group's battalions normally are assigned areas of responsibility within the Group's overall areas responsibility. When directed, the Group can assume responsibility for dealing directly with heads of government at the state or provincial level or with government officials in large municipalities. When used in a province, its functional teams

advise, assist, supervise, or direct, as appropriate, the departments of the provincial government. The group conducts civil affairs operations in accordance with policies and directives from higher headquarters.

f. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Civil Affairs Battalion, TOE 41-500 (fig. 18), provides a command and control element for the supervision and support of attached civil affairs companies and functional teams for battalion operations. Normally, three to six civil affairs companies are attached to each battalion. Additional companies may be attached as required; however, when more than six companies are required, an additional battalion should be organized for each four companies or major fraction thereof. In the TASTA-70 organization, for COMMZ operations, each battalion has four companies. The Civil Affairs Battalion is a subordinate unit of the Civil Affairs Group. The battalion conducts civil affairs operations in its designated area of responsibility. Companies are normally assigned areas of responsibility within the battalion's overall area of responsibility. The battalion may be assigned responsibility for civil affairs area operations in a large city, a major subdivision of province, or function as part of a group. When directed, the battalion can assume the responsibility for dealing directly with indigenous government officials in its area of operations, in large cities, counties, districts,

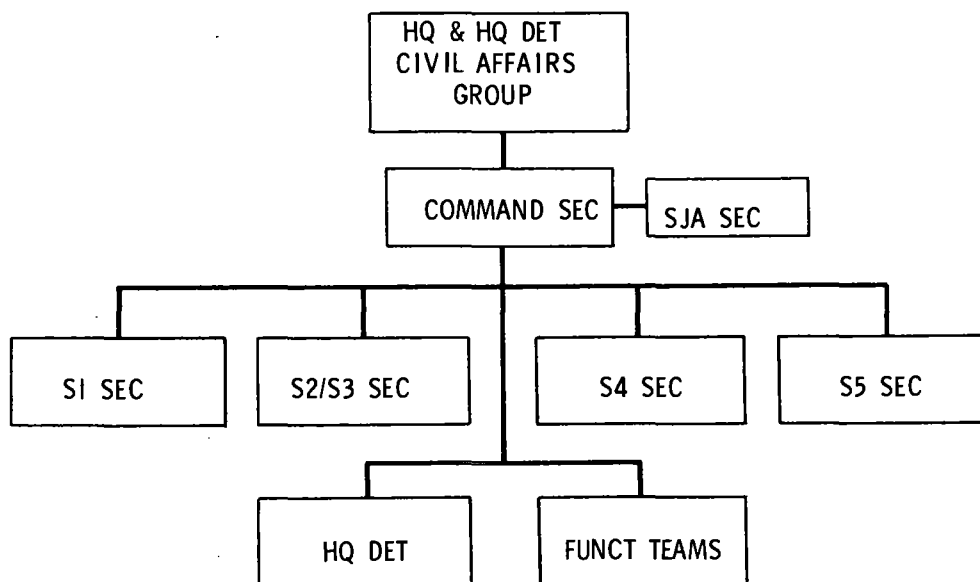


Figure 17. HHD, Civil Affairs Group.

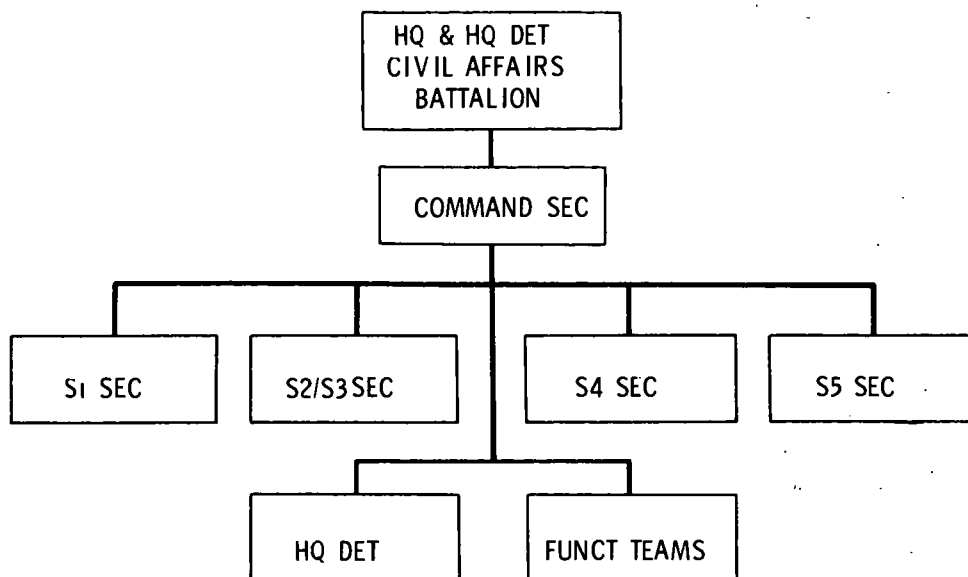


Figure 18. HHD, Civil Affairs Battalion.

etc. The battalion conducts civil affairs operations in accordance with policies and directives from the headquarters to which it is assigned or attached.

g. The Civil Affairs Company, TOE 41-500 (fig. 19) provides a command and control element for supervision and support of attached civil affairs platoons and functional teams for company operations. Normally, three to ten platoons are attached to each company. Additional platoons may be attached as required;

however, when more than ten platoons are required, an additional company should be organized for each six platoons or major fraction thereof. In the TASTA-70 organization for COMMZ operations, each company has four platoons. The Civil Affairs Company is a subordinate unit of the Civil Affairs Battalion. The company conducts civil affairs operations in its designated area of responsibility. It may be assigned responsibility for civil affairs area support operations in districts, counties and

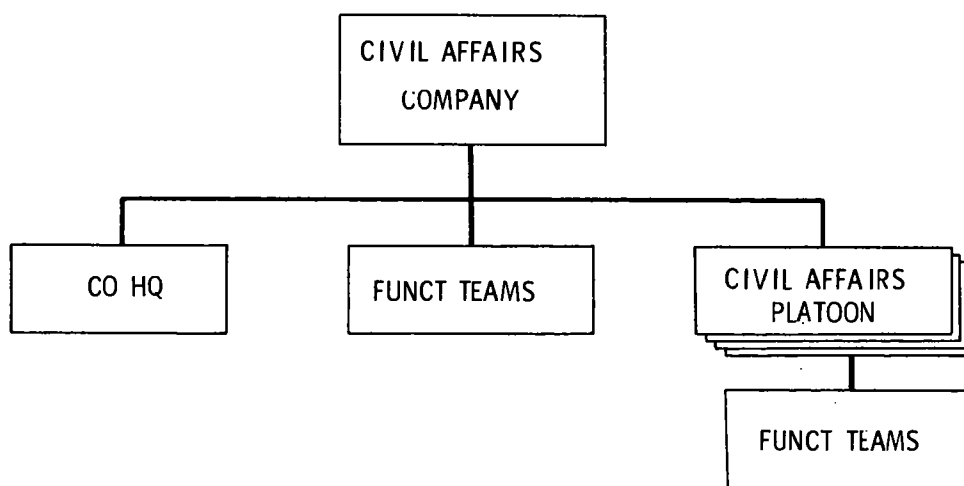


Figure 19. Civil Affairs Company.

smaller cities or function as part of a battalion. Platoons generally are in small towns and comparable levels of government.

h. Additional civil affairs units and/or functional teams are requisitioned, as required, from the next higher headquarters in the chain of command.

4-5. Operational Concepts

Civil affairs support may be considered inter-sectional in nature. It is directly influenced by the nature and intensity of combat and will vary widely with the situation and area of operations. Behind the immediate combat area, civil affairs activities normally are conducted on a politico-geographic basis.

a. Civil affairs support in limited and general war normally is used to minimize interference with troop and supply movement, and to obtain and/or provide support for military operations in the combat zone.

b. In stability operations and internal defense and internal development, because of the importance of isolating the insurgent from the population, civil affairs becomes one of the salient missions of the military force. In all stability operations, plans must include an integrated and coordinated civil military approach designed to progressively reassert governmental control and gain the trust, confidence and active cooperation of the population. The total effort should be conducted within a host/guest environment and must be designed to support and strengthen the local government without usurping the powers and prerogatives of that local government.

c. Certain activities such as restoration of public order and safety, control of refugees and displaced persons, and the furnishing of emergency relief to the indigenous population, which may have received primary attention during the fluid stage of combat, will subsequently share importance with such activities as public health, public works and utilities, civilian supply, civil information, and labor. In a static situation, or when political entities may be consolidated, consideration should be given to more liberal policies in the control of the local inhabitants under the provisions of applicable treaties or agreements and in conformance with United States objectives. It is essential to establish or maintain an indigenous govern-

ment at all levels and to confirm, as soon as possible, its degree of authority.

d. The degree of control exercised by the military commander over the local inhabitants and the government and economy of an area in which military operations are conducted depends upon the nature of the operation, its objectives, U.S. national policy and the effectiveness, and acceptability, of the existing civil administration. Where civil government and its agencies are efficient, the military commander will seek to avoid interfering in government matters which do not have an immediate bearing on the tactical situation. On the other hand, if the civil administration has collapsed or is near collapse, the appropriate military commander may be designated to assume complete responsibility for administration of his area. In such circumstances, the commander will, in effect, be responsible for military government within his assigned area of responsibility.

e. As the situation requires, the appropriate tactical or support commander may direct subordinate units to provide support to civil affairs operations. Specific assistance may include—

- (1) Engineer support for rehabilitation of public health facilities, construction of displaced persons camps or maintaining essential civilian transportation facilities.
- (2) Medical support for the control of disease, to include supply of medical items.
- (3) Military police support for protecting critical facilities, controlling movement of civilians, enforcing curfew, and quelling riots.
- (4) Transportation support to move critical supplies, transport civilians, and assist in reestablishing civilian transportation facilities.
- (5) Signal support in rehabilitating civilian communications facilities.

f. When a command support civil affairs unit is replaced by an area support civil affairs unit, the commanders of the units concerned must insure the necessary actions are taken to familiarize the relieving unit with the current situation in its area of operation. These actions include—

- (1) Informing the commander and staff of the relieving unit of the designations, locations, and commanders of higher, adjacent, subordinate, and supporting units in the area.
 - (2) Informing the commander and staff of the relieving unit with the characteristics and peculiarities of the area.
 - (3) Providing copies of current operational directives, orders, proclamations, standing operating procedures and policy checklists.
 - (4) Providing copies of reports and records summarizing previous activities in the area of the unit being relieved.
 - (5) Describing activities in progress, their relative importance and pointing out additional measures that need to be taken.
 - (6) Documenting commitments made to civilians or civilian officials.
 - (7) Providing a list of individuals in office and those not appointed as officials, who have been and may continue to be of value to the civil affairs effort.
- g.* Civil affairs in the COMMZ should be attuned to the diverse socio-politico-economic situation of the civilian communities within the area. The supporting civil affairs unit, of a military command is normally the point of contact for relations with the local authorities and people in the name of the military commander.
- h.* Functions of staff sections in civil affairs units will be as cited in chapter 25, FM 54-8 (Test) and chapter 3, FM 101-5.

CHAPTER 5

MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT

Section I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR THE ASCOM

5-1. General

Military police support in the area support command provides military police elements to the medical, transportation, and supply and maintenance commands. Prisoner of war, civilian internee, crime laboratory, and stockade and rehabilitation operations are discussed in FM 19-3-1 (Test) and FM 29-6-1 (Test).

a. Mission and Functions. The primary mission of the military police is to provide overall police support in all of the functions listed below:

- (1) Traffic control.
- (2) Prisoners of war and civilian internees.
- (3) Discipline, law, and order.
- (4) Physical security.
- (5) Prevention and investigation of crime.
- (6) Confinement.
- (7) Rear area protection.
- (8) Civil disturbances and disasters.

b. Organization.

- (1) *Area Support Command.* A military police brigade, as shown in figure 20, provides all of the military police support required for the area-oriented military police missions, the security and guard missions for the other TASCOM commands, and the command headquarters security of the theater army and TASCOM headquarters.
- (2) *Area Support Group (ASGP).* A composite military police battalion, as shown in figure 21, provides military police support within the confines of each area support group. This bat-

talion provides for area-oriented military police support, the operation of a small confinement facility, and investigation and prevention of crime.

c. Command Relationships.

- (1) With ASCOM—the Military Police Brigade is assigned to the ASCOM and functions under the staff supervision of the ACofS, Personnel; the ACofS, Security, Plans and Operations; and the ACofS, Services.
- (2) With ASGP—The Military Police Battalion is assigned to the ASGP and functions under the staff supervision of the Director of Personnel; the Director of Security, Plans and Operations; and the Director of Services.
- (3) With assigned units—Normal command relations.
- (4) With units of other commands—The brigade exercises direct coordination with the military intelligence units of ASCOM and TASCOM, and with the intelligence units supporting Theater Air Force and Theater Navy. Liaison is maintained with intelligence and police services of host governments and with Civil Affairs units who are a primary source of information.

5-2. Concept of Operations

a. The military police brigade provides complete but austere military police support for the COMMZ. It commands and controls the activities of its assigned and attached units, and through its flexible organizational structure it can tailor forces to meet most emer-

gency situations of a police matter. Although it normally provides continuous general support military police service for area support group commanders, it may provide direct support for or it will assign or attach elements to the area support groups as required.

b. The composite military police battalion provides minimal military police support with-

in the confines of the area support group to which it is assigned. It is primarily concerned with local military police services for those installations and activities that are habitually located in the area support group, especially those that are under the direct command and control of the area support group commander.

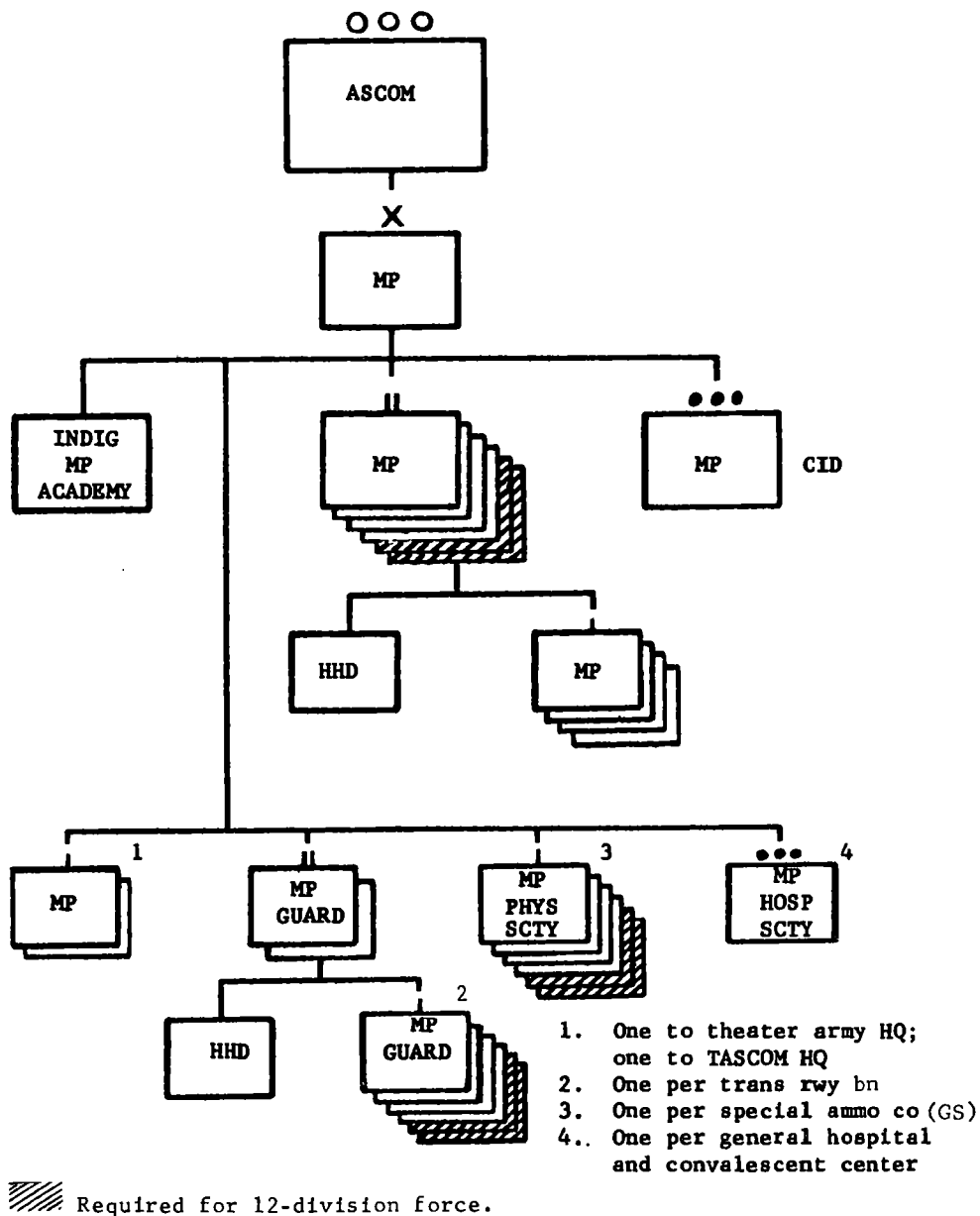


Figure 20. Military Police Brigade, ASCOM.

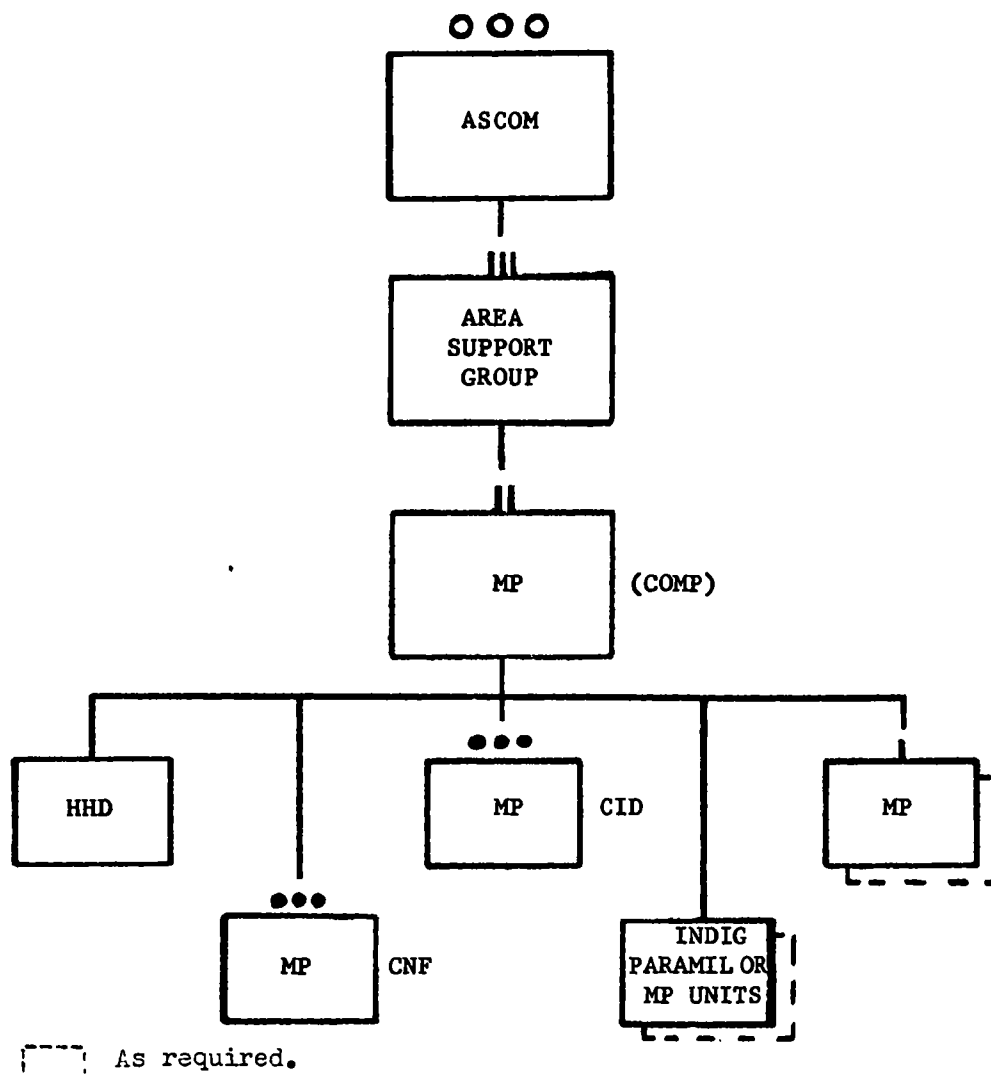


Figure 21. Composite Military Police Battalion, Area Support Group.

Section II. MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE, AREA SUPPORT COMMAND

5-3. General

a. Mission and Functions. The mission of this brigade is to provide area, command headquarters, and function-oriented military police support throughout the COMMZ. This includes providing support to the small composite military police battalions of the area support groups. The brigade accomplishes its mission by the performance of the following functions:

- (1) Control and security of traffic.
- (2) Maintenance of discipline, law, and order.
- (3) Investigation and prevention of crime.

- (4) Assisting in rear area protection activities.
- (5) Physical security, to include security of special ammunition, railroads and trains, general hospitals and convalescent centers, and command headquarters.
- (6) Movement security for critical and sensitive supplies and for designated personages.
- (7) Assisting in quelling civil disturbances caused by the indigenous population.

- (8) Providing assistance to the indigenous population in the event of a natural disaster.
- (9) Controlling the circulation of individuals, to include assisting the civil affairs brigade in controlling refugees and displaced persons.
- (10) Selecting, training, organizing, equipping, and employing indigenous paramilitary and military police forces as required.

b. Organization. See figure 22.

- (1) *Communications.* This brigade's operations are highly dependent upon the area communications system and upon the organic communications of its operational units (fig. 23).

- (a) *Radio communications.* FM radio nets are operated by military police battalions and companies. FM radios are included at brigade level to provide the brigade commander and his principal staff officers with a means of rapid communications whenever they are away from wire communications.

- (b) *Wire communications.* Within each headquarters from brigade to company, wire nets are provided for internal command and control and for administrative operations. The organic wire communications system also provides a means to enter the area communications system via teletypewriter, facsimile, ADP input/output printer, and telephone.

- (2) *Mobility.* The brigade consists of units with varying degrees of mobility. Military police guard companies are primarily fixed organizations while the military police physical security company is 100 percent mobile. The area-oriented military police battalion has 100 percent operational mobility, i.e., for patrols and escorts, but does not have the capability to move all personnel and equipment in one lift. Air mobility is provided by the Aviation Service Support Company, Transportation Command, TASCOM. Armored escort vehicles are authorized the military police

company (TOE 19-77) to provide an armor protected escort patrol and riot control vehicle.

- (3) *Firepower.* A general increase in firepower has been made in military police units in support of TASTA-70. Mortars and additional machine guns have been added to military police units.
- (4) *Night operations.* Night viewing devices will be added to military police units whenever they become available.
- (5) *Command and control.* The military police brigade is directly subordinate to the ASCOM.
- (6) *Combat service support beyond organic capabilities.* Combat service support in the functions of personnel services, maintenance, and supply and services is provided by the area support group in which the operating military police element is physically located. ADP support will be provided by the ASCOM ADP center.

c. Command relationships. See paragraph 5-1c.

5-4. Concept of Operations

In addition to providing military police support for the COMMZ, the brigade is also capable of providing direct support for the area support groups by assigning or attaching elements as required. Its flexible organizational structure also permits it to tailor forces to meet most emergency situations of a police nature. Figure 24 indicates how the area-oriented elements of this brigade might be disposed. This brigade is primarily concerned with providing military police support in all areas not assigned as a direct responsibility of an area support group; in other words, it is responsible for policing the "void" areas of the COMMZ. Within the area support groups, this brigade will provide traffic control on all routes designated as main supply routes and it will provide support for activities oriented toward the other TASCOM commands. For example, port and pipeline security operations will be handled by the area-oriented military police battalions.

a. Traffic Control. Precise traffic control throughout the COMMZ is of direct importance

to all commanders. Adequate mobility requires military police to provide traffic control both on established routes and on hastily selected cross-country routes. This traffic control must provide for positive and precise control of all movements throughout the field army.

(1) *Plans and policies.* The ACofS, Services, ASCOM, has staff responsibility for general procedures pertaining to plans and policies for traffic control and traffic enforcement. However, the transportation command has the specific operational responsibility for detailed planning with regard to policies, priorities, and procedures for traffic control operations in the COMMZ. This responsibility is carried out by the movements control center which is part of the transportation command headquarters. See figure 25 for traffic control command and staff relationships. Military police personnel are assigned to the transportation command headquarters and to the movements control center to plan, supervise, and maintain traffic control operations.

(2) *Traffic control planning.*

(a) *Traffic planning.* Traffic planning is the progressive and continuous adaptation of road movements to the changing needs of the tactical and logistical situation. A traffic circulation plan and a traffic control plan are the primary planning documents that establish the policies and procedures to be followed by traffic control personnel.

(b) *Traffic circulation plan.* The TASCOT traffic headquarters prepares the traffic circulation plan for the COMMZ. The traffic circulation plan is then made available to operating military police units.

(c) *Traffic control plan.* These units then prepare a traffic control plan, which is based on the traffic circulation plan, for their assigned areas of responsibility and then forward it to the traffic headquarters. The traffic control plan is reviewed, changed as necessary, integrated

with all other traffic control plans, and then published as an annex to the operations order.

(3) *Traffic control operations.*

(a) *General.* Military police units perform traffic control within their assigned area of responsibility by establishing air and ground patrols, traffic control points, roadblocks, traffic information posts, and checkpoints. Area-oriented military police units normally provide the majority of traffic control throughout an area of responsibility, to include all traffic control activities coupled with the main supply routes in the COMMZ. Function and command headquarters oriented military police units provide for local close-in traffic control for the activity or installation to which they are attached. Area support group military police elements provide for traffic control within the area support group, except for traffic control along the main supply route. To provide close control and direction of the traffic control effort, traffic information and control centers are established at military police brigade and battalion levels. These centers coordinate continuously with the traffic headquarters to insure that the traffic control personnel are operating with the most up-to-date information and guidance. These centers also coordinate with forward, rear, and adjacent military police units to insure that the traffic control operations between units are completely responsive to requirements of intersectional and throughout movements. Traffic control operations from military police unit to military police unit should be as uniform as possible.

(b) *Traffic control functions.* The Traffic control functions as enumerated in FM 19-25 will continue to be performed by military police units of the ASCOM. To further expand

the traffic control activities into logical functional areas and to take full advantage of automatic data processing, military police units will assist in the following traffic oriented functions of enroute inventory, traffic locator, enroute diversion, and traffic information.

(c) *System description.*

1. *Enroute inventory.* This system will provide the movements control center with relatively current location information on vehicles and convoys which are carrying supplies that require continuous inventory while moving. It is anticipated that approximately 15 to 20 percent of all supplies will require this type of inventory control.
2. *Enroute diversion.* This system takes advantage of the enroute inventory system. Efficient enroute diversions cannot be made without an accurate inventory of the critical supplies as they move. Whenever a requirement exists for critical supplies at a given destination, the diversion of supplies already on the move may become necessary. Through the enroute inventory system the tonnage location can be pinpointed and the required amount diverted to the new destination.
3. *Traffic locator system.* This system operates the same as the enroute inventory system; however, it is primarily concerned with scheduled and tactical and logistical convoy movements. Scheduled movements must be closely controlled to insure that accidental massing of sizable units is not allowed.
4. *Traffic information system.* A traffic information system will provide authorized subscribers with complete information regarding a given segment of the MSR. The information available would include complete route re-

connaissance, military police station locations, medical dispensary locations, direct support maintenance unit locations, rest area locations, traffic control point locations, military police emergency radio frequencies, and other pertinent data regarding the route concerned.

(d) *Military police support of each system.*

1. *Enroute inventory and enroute diversion.* Military policemen operating fixed posts, i.e., traffic control points, checkpoints, and traffic information posts, will be designated as control points for enroute inventory and enroute diversion. Not every military police post will be so designated. Within the COMMZ, an interval of 50 to 75 miles along the MSR will be sufficient to maintain a flexible and responsive enroute inventory and diversion system. The military policemen on the post will be required to provide certain information (vehicle or convoy number, time of passing, and control point designation) to their company headquarters. The company headquarters will relay the information directly to the movements control center via the area communications network. The information will be provided to the military policeman by a printed card or other hard copy printout by the vehicle driver or convoy commander of vehicles or convoys carrying critical supplies. This method will preclude the obtaining of a number off the side of a rapidly moving vehicle. For the enroute diversion system, the military policeman will receive diversion instructions and pass them on to the driver or convoy commander as each one arrives at the control point. Each control point will be identified by the placement of signs at a sufficient

distance to allow drivers and convoy commanders to stop and check in with the military policeman. See figure 26 for a schematic of communications flow.

2. *Traffic locator system.* Military policemen will support this system by acting as reporting points along the MSR. As convoys pass fixed military police posts, reports are submitted to the company headquarters and then relayed to the traffic headquarters. As long as each movement proceeds as scheduled, the information is filed for reference. However, whenever a convoy gets ahead or behind schedule to such an extent that other convoys will be hampered or that accidental massing of units could take place, then instructions are dispatched to the next military police post to correct the problem.

3. *Traffic information system.* All operating military policemen contribute information to this system. Air and ground patrols keep the route reconnaissance information up-to-date and company and battalion operations sections provide military police station locations and emergency radio frequencies.

b. Prisoner of War and Civilian Internee Operations.

- (1) In the COMMZ, the primary responsibility for prisoner of war and civilian internee operations lies with the military police prisoner of war brigade of the personnel command. However, the military police brigade of ASCOM will have the responsibility for handling prisoners of war and civilian internees that are captured or apprehended in the COMMZ.
- (2) This brigade will handle and process guerrillas, infiltrators, enemy agents, and enemy airborne forces that have been captured by COMMZ units. These prisoners of war or civilian internees will, when captured, be turned over to

the nearest area-oriented military police element. In the COMMZ, this could be elements of either the military police brigade or the composite battalion assigned to each area support group. Those turned over to the area support group military police element will normally be turned over to the area-oriented battalion operating in the area. From here they are evacuated to the nearest prisoner of war reception and processing camp.

c. Discipline, Law, and Order Operations.

- (1) Discipline, law, and order are inherent responsibilities of all commanders. To assist in the discharge of these responsibilities, military police units are employed to aid in the maintenance of discipline, enforcement of laws, and promotion of good order. They do this by performing the following primary functions:

- (a) Enforcement of laws, orders, and regulations.
- (b) Apprehension and detention of military offenders.
- (c) Circulation control of individuals.

- (2) In organizing military police units to perform the functions listed above, there are certain basic considerations. These are—

- (a) *Administration.* Effective discipline, law, and order activities require detailed records. COMMZ military police units at all levels require an organic capability to provide input to a recordkeeping system, regardless of whether it is a manual or automated operation. This system is necessary for legal, statistical, and management purposes.
- (b) *Measuring.* Commanders are seldom concerned in specific cases unless they are of special command interest. However, they are interested in area and organizational measurements that effectively show the source of discipline, law, and order problems in their areas of responsibility. These commanders and military police commanders and

staff officers use these measurements as management tools for more effective employment of military police resources and evaluation command problems. The use of ADP significantly increase this measuring and statistical capability.

- (c) *Selective enforcement.* Selective enforcement is a basic guideline in the function of discipline, law, and order because there will never be, nor should there be, enough military policemen to cover every possible problem area. Selective enforcement, therefore, becomes the only feasible method of upholding a reasonable level of military police support. The capabilities of ADP now provide additional detailed management information, which was not readily available before, which will assist in more efficient positioning or resources for selective enforcement activities.

- (d) *Stability.* The complexities of law enforcement operations require a basic knowledge of geographical and physical locations as well as a thorough knowledge of the people, both military and indigenous, in the assigned area of responsibility. To obtain this extensive knowledge, a relatively stable operation is necessary. It is realized that tactical operations require periodic movement of military police units. However, the impact on the overall effectiveness of the law enforcement in a given area should be fully considered before any military police unit is moved. For example, in a particularly complex area of responsibility, it would be completely feasible to leave the assigned unit in place and reassign it to the new command assuming responsibility for the area.

- (3) Discipline, law, and order operations include the following:

- (a) *Enforcement of Laws, Orders, and Regulations.* Military policemen in the performance of their normal

duties patrolling and operating traffic control posts, insure that personnel subject to the UCMJ obey the laws, orders, and regulations. They do this by encouraging voluntary compliance by all military personnel with these laws, orders, and regulations. The primary enforcement functions that assist in maintaining discipline, law, and order are—

1. Off-limits enforcement.
2. Control of vice.
3. Discovery and elimination of currency manipulation and counterfeiting activities.
4. Violations of regulations pertaining to passes, curfews, and general conduct.
5. Detection and apprehension of black-marketing offenders.
6. Enforcement of nonfraternization regulations.
7. Enforcement of customs laws and regulations.
8. Enforcement of uniform regulations as directed.

- (b) *Apprehension and detention of military personnel.* Most apprehensions develop upon the investigation of a complaint submitted by someone to a military policeman or through a direct observations by the military policemen of the offense while being committed. Once apprehended, the offender is taken to the military police station where he is placed in temporary detention until the offender's commanding officer can be appraised of the situation. In most cases, these commanders assume the responsibility for the offender. The offender is then released to the commander or his designated representative for further disposition. In some cases, the commander will desire to place the offender in pre-trial confinement pending further investigation of the case or court-martial (fig. 27).

- (c) *Circulation control of individuals.* The circulation control of individ-

uals in the combat zone contributes to the maintenance of discipline, law, and order. This control is established by operating patrols, posts, roadblocks, checkpoints, and control points. Normally, all of these control points, patrols, and checkpoints are established primarily for other military police missions with circulation control of individuals being performed as an additional duty. The following individuals normally require some degree of control:

1. Refugees.
2. Stragglers.
3. Displaced persons.
4. Indigenous population.

d. *Physical Security Operations.*

(1) *General.* Military police operations in the COMMZ include such security functions as physical security for special ammunition, close-in and internal security for command headquarters, internal security for the convalescent centers and general hospitals, and movement security for critical and sensitive supplies in transit, and other security activities as directed by the ASCOM commander.

(2) *Basic security oriented military police responsibilities.* The responsibilities of the military police toward overall security are fulfilled in two primary ways. First, area-oriented military police units contribute, as a normal part of everyday operations, significant active and passive security. Second, certain functionally oriented military police and indigenous police units are assigned security functions as a primary mission. The basic responsibilities of these two types of units are to provide—

- (a) Information of a security nature to military police and other units involved in security operations.
- (b) Trained security guard personnel for fixed physical security operations.

- (c) Advice to commanders on how facilities and installations can best be secured.
- (d) Monitoring service for physical security devices.
- (e) An integrated system for all physical security efforts.
- (f) Minimal emergency response to situations which are beyond the capability of individual guards or security personnel.
- (g) For the investigation, by highly trained personnel, of breaches of security.
- (h) For the control of indigenous personnel so far as security is concerned.
- (i) Supervision for the use of indigenous security personnel for the less critical security activities.
- (j) For the security of designated personnel while they are in the COMMZ.
- (k) For security of critical and high priority supplies being transported by rail, highway, or inland waterway.

(3) *Security determinations.* Certain command determinations are necessary to provide a well integrated security effort. Basically, any security effort is measured by the amount of manpower and materiel it requires to give the level of security desired. To ascertain how many men and how much materiel is required, commanders and staffs concerned with security must, as a minimum, accomplish the following:

- (a) Determine the actual and anticipated threat that is present within the area of responsibility.
- (b) Determine an acceptable risk.
- (c) Determine the forces, both U.S. and indigenous available for security purposes.
- (d) Determine security priorities within areas of responsibility in consonance with the degree of risk involved.

- (e) Assign resources in consonance with priorities.
- (4) *Principles of security.* Commanders and staffs should apply the following principles when developing their security plan:
 - (a) Measures to secure supplies and facilities must be equated with the principle of economy of force. Only the required number of personnel, based upon careful study, should be assigned security functions. Anything can be secured if enough effort is used. However, this would only lead to serving the objective of the enemy to divert troops and materiel from the combat effort.
 - (b) Resources available to secure supplies and facilities must be allocated in consonance with the degree of risk involved. There never will be adequate numbers of security personnel or devices to give complete security to facilities and supplies in the rear area. However, by analyzing the threat and then assigning available security units according to the priorities and degree of risk involved, the best possible security effort can be implemented.
 - (c) Stability yields vulnerability. The longer an installation remains in one location the more vulnerable it becomes to overt and covert attack. Nuclear warfare will require movement of all lucrative targets on a continuous basis. Enemy target acquisition means are such that a stable installation will sooner or later be detected and then fired on. A stable installation, even though it continues to improve its defensive posture, will become a lucrative target for guerrillas. They can plan and practice longer and have more time for marshaling sizeable guerrilla forces for an attack. In essence, the more stable an installation the more security it will require.
 - (d) Any security effort must have an inherent offensive capability. Pure-

ly defensive security measures actually play into the hands of guerrilla forces in the rear area. An enemy who realizes that only defensive measures are being taken against his activities will be able to operate effectively in small groups. However, if positive offensive security measures are taken each time a guerrilla band strikes a secured installation, the guerrillas will be required to operate in larger groups and to carry more weapons if they want to survive. By forcing the guerrilla to do this, his movements are restricted both because the larger groups are easier to detect and because the additional equipment is more difficult to move. Also, by forcing small bands to group together, the number of simultaneous actions that guerrillas can take will be reduced.

- (5) *Physical security functions.* These functions normally conducted in the COMMZ usually include the following:

- (a) *Special ammunition security.* Military police personnel utilized for the security of special ammunition. A military police physical security company is attached to each ammunition battalion DS/GS of the supply and maintenance command and military police personnel are organic to the ammunition company, conventional/special, DS and the special ammunition supply company, missile, DS for the security of special ammunition supply points. These military policemen provide close-in security of special ammunition by operating foot and vehicle patrols and fixed posts in and around the special ammunition supply point. Through the techniques and procedures outlined in FM 19-30, with some modification for field operations, these patrols and posts provide physical security.

- (b) *Command post security.* Military police units are used for close-in and

internal security of major headquarters throughout the COMMZ. These elements are habitually attached to the headquarters secured and normally operate under the control of the headquarters commandant.

- (c) *Railway security.* Military police units are attached to the transportation command of the TASCOT for the purpose of providing security guard services for railroad cars, trains, and the fixed installations required for railway operations. Elements of the ASCOM military police brigade provide general support railway security. For example, through the use of air and vehicle patrols, the railway system can be patrolled and any irregularities reported. In the event of a guerrilla attack, relief can be provided from the military police brigade resources or other rear area protection forces in the area.
- (d) *Pipeline security.* Pipeline security in the COMMZ normally is provided for by the operational and maintenance personnel. However, whenever the threat and degree of risk exceed the capabilities of these personnel, additional security personnel are provided to the supply and maintenance command of the TASCOT. ASCOM military police elements provide general support for pipeline security in the same manner as they do for railways ((c) above).
- (e) *Truck and convoy security.* This function basically entails the protecting of trucks and convoy from pilferage and hostile ground attack. The primary responsibility to prevent pilferage lies with the driver and assistant driver for most types of supplies; however, certain types of supplies by their nature require protection by trained security forces. Military police units provide this trained security force by providing truck and convoy escorts

as required. These escorts, depending upon the criticality of the supplies and the threat, may consist of any mixture of vehicles, helicopters, and weapons. For example, at the light escort end of the spectrum, two 1/4-ton patrol vehicles with mounted machineguns might be adequate. At the heavy escort end, a combination of armored escort vehicles with mounted automatic weapons and helicopters with twin 7.62mm machineguns may be required to provide protection against a sizable ground attack.

- (f) *Security of designated individuals.* Certain military and civilian personnel, because of their positions and titles, require close security and protection at all times. Military police normally are used to provide this security element. The military police units responsible for headquarters security normally provide the personal security for the commander of the headquarters concerned, i.e., theater army and TASCOT. Whenever additional requirements exist for security of personnel who visit any of the TASCOT commands, TASCOT military police elements normally provide an escort team.
- (g) *Hospital security.* Military police hospital security detachments are habitually attached to general hospitals and convalescent centers. These security detachments provide the medical facility commander with close-in and internal security and police support, to include gate guards, walking patrols, prisoner of war guards, and a military police desk and information center.
- (h) *Highway security.* Military police elements as part of their traffic control responsibility provide for the security of highways by continuous air and vehicle patrols and by securing critical bridges, tunnels, defiles, and other locations along a given route. The primary mission is

to prevent any damage that would cause the route to be unusable.

- (i) *Installation security.* Military police elements are assigned responsibility for the security of various installations, such as field depots, public buildings, industrial plants, and utilities. In most cases, military police guard or physical security companies are used if the requirement is to be relatively permanent; however, area military police elements are normally used for short-term requirements.
 - (j) *Port security.* Military police units assigned areas of responsibility that include port or over-the-beach operations will provide for the security of these activities as part of their daily military police operation.
- (6) *Indigenous force considerations.* Indigenous paramilitary or military police forces, whenever available, will be used to perform as many of the above security and guard missions as is feasible. This will release military policemen to perform missions where indigenous forces cannot be used and still provide an acceptable level of security to all commanders concerned.

e. Prevention and Investigation of Crime. The military police of the COMMZ will provide assistance to commanders in the prevention and investigation of crime. The ACofS, Personnel, is charged with general staff responsibility for these two activities.

- (1) *Crime prevention.* The purpose of crime prevention activities is to eliminate crime within the command. Military policemen contribute to crime prevention activities by conducting crime prevention surveys and by conducting thorough analyses of investigative reports and other statistical information to assist in identifying crime problems before they get beyond control.
- (2) *Investigation of crime.* Investigation of crimes and offenses is required for the maintenance of order and for the

enforcement of laws and regulations. Formal investigations are conducted by both military policemen and military police criminal investigators. The seriousness of the crime or offense generally determines who will conduct the investigation. In the COMMZ, military police criminal investigation personnel are assigned at both military police battalion and military police brigade levels. The battalion investigators normally investigate within the battalion's area of responsibility and the investigators in the detachment attached to the brigade headquarters investigate cases that transcend internal boundaries. For example, black-marketing and narcotics investigations normally have inter-command implications.

f. Confinement and Rehabilitation. In the COMMZ there are two separate U.S. military prisoner oriented operations. In the Personnel Command there are large stockades and rehabilitation training centers that are operated for the purpose of confining or rehabilitating sentenced, long-term, but restorable prisoners. These facilities support the entire theater of operations. Within the ASCOM, small confinement facilities are operated within each area support group. Each area support group commander will have approximately 15,000 personnel operating or living within his support group area. FM 101-10-series indicates that at least 1 percent of the troop population will be in some type of confinement facility. Therefore, at least 150 of the personnel in each area support group may be in confinement. FM 101-10-series states that 33 percent of this 150, or 50, will be confined in stockades. Of the 50, it is reasonable to assume that at least one-half of them will be confined in a large COMMZ stockade operated by the personnel command. Therefore, a provision has to be made to confine at least 25 percent at area support group level. The type prisoner that normally would be confined in the area support group stockade is one with less than a 90-day sentence or being held in pretrial confinement.

g. Rear Area Protection. Military police units of the COMMZ will provide assistance to

commanders with rear area protection responsibilities.

- (1) *Rear area security.* Military police units, because they are employed on an area basis and because they have excellent communications and mobility and heavier firepower than most combat service units, will be a significant force for rear area security activities. They will be involved in performing the following RAS oriented functions:
 - (a) Providing an excellent means for gathering intelligence information on guerrilla or insurgent activities.
 - (b) Providing rapid, but effective, reacting forces for the destruction of small guerrilla elements.
 - (c) Providing support elements for TASCOM rear area operations centers (RAOC). A military police brigade or battalion headquarters will be capable of providing administrative, communications, and supply support for a RAOC, as required.
- (2) *Area damage control.* Military police units will play an important role in area damage control activities. As with rear area security, the area employment and the excellent communications and mobility of military police units will make them a primary force for the following functions:
 - (a) Sealing off affected areas.
 - (b) Controlling traffic and the circulation of individuals, including stragglers and refugees.
 - (c) Preventing criminal incidents, such as looting and pilferage.
 - (d) Securing critical installations, activities, facilities, and property.
 - (e) CBR monitoring while performing military police tasks.
 - (f) Warning civilian and military personnel that are located in the fall-out area.
- (3) *Indigenous paramilitary and military police force considerations.* In rear areas where indigenous personnel are available, their use for rear area protection (RAP) will provide a signifi-

cant savings in U.S. Forces. These indigenous police elements, when used, will normally be under the command and control of the senior military police unit in the area.

- (4) *Rear area operations centers (RAOC).* RAOC's have been developed for the overall command, control, and supervision of RAP activities within the COMMZ (FM 19-45-1 (Test)). These centers will provide for an organized command, control, and supervisory element for all phases of RAP. They are deliberately organized as operational entities of the TASCOM. Normally one RAOC is attached to each area support group headquarters. Responsibility for supervision, planning, control, and execution of operations of the RAOC remains with the area commander.

h. Civil Disturbance and Disaster Operations. By definition, these two functions are concerned with the activities of the civilian populace within a theater of operations. The military police normally become involved under two conditions. First, whenever the U.S. military has established a military government and, second, whenever an agreement with the host country includes a description of the U.S. military responsibilities in these areas. Whenever a military government has been established, military police units, in coordination with civil affairs units, have the responsibility to completely support activities that fall into these two areas. If an agreement has been made with an established host government, then military police units normally become involved only when a request for assistance is made. However, when actions of the populace are directed toward U.S. installations or activities in such a manner that military operations are hampered, the military police do become involved, to include taking whatever measures that are necessary to neutralize the actions of the populace. During a disaster, military police forces provide assistance as directed by the area commander. See FM 19-15 for details.

5-5. Organizations and Capabilities

a. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Police Brigade (TOE 19-262).

- (1) *Mission.* The mission of this detachment is to command, plan, supervise, coordinate, support, train, and control the operation of two or more military police battalions and all other assigned or attached units that provide military police service within the ASCOM.
 - (2) *Functions.* This detachment performs the following functions:
 - (a) Command, staff planning, and supervision of the operations of military police battalions, composite military police battalions, various numbers of indigenous police units, and all other assigned or attached units. These units perform the following functions in the COMMZ:
 1. Control and security of traffic.
 2. Maintenance of discipline, law, and order.
 3. Circulation control of individuals.
 4. Investigation and prevention of crime.
 5. Delivery of prisoners of war and civilian internees captured in the COMMZ to designated internment facilities.
 6. Assistance in rear area security and area damage control as required.
 7. Assistance in providing security for critical and sensitive movements.
 8. Provision of military police support to the area support group composite military police battalion when required.
 9. Assistance to civil affairs units in preventing refugees and other civilians from interfering with military operations.
 - (b) Command, less operational control, of assigned units which are attached to other control headquarters and mission commands.
 - (c) Planning for future military police support operations, to include the making of recommendations on military police unit and personnel requirements, and the employment of military police troops.
 - (d) Planning for the selecting, training, organizing, equipping, and employing of indigenous paramilitary and military police forces when and wherever possible.
 - (3) *Organization* (fig. 28). This detachment is organized to provide a complete operating staff for military police operations within the COMMZ.
 - (4) *General concept of operation.* This brigade headquarters, being a major subordinate unit of the ASCOM, serves as a planning and control headquarters for its assigned battalions for all of those functions mentioned in (2) above. This headquarters will be responsible for monitoring all military police reports, criminal investigation reports, traffic accident reports, and other military police actions. It will be responsible for providing technical military police oriented assistance to the ADP Center whenever any military police functions are automated.
- b. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Police Battalion (TOE 19-76).*
- (1) *General.* This headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion, is organized as a command and control element for area-oriented operations. It is a flexible detachment that can command any given mix of military police companies, up to six in number.
 - (2) *Mission.* The mission of the headquarters and headquarters detachment is to provide command, control, staff planning, criminal investigation, and logistical support for two to six military police companies.
 - (3) *Functions.* This detachment performs the following functions:
 - (a) Command, control, staff planning, administration, and supervision of battalion operations.
 - (b) Supervision of battalion level supply, organizational maintenance, and communications activities.
 - (c) Criminal investigation support within the battalion area of responsibility.

- (d) Supervision and assistance to subordinate units in training and administration.
- (e) Operational planning for the battalion, including recommendations on requirements and employment of military police units and personnel.
- (f) Operation of battalion communications system.
- (g) Coordination of rear area protection, area damage control, and population and resources control activities of the battalion.
- (h) Operation as a support element for a rear area operations center when directed.
- (i) Provision of liaison with the traffic headquarters, civil police, and other headquarters and agencies.
- (j) Operation of an emergency successor control headquarters in the event of the destruction of a military police company headquarters.
- (k) Coordination of aerial surveillance assistance to subordinate units of the battalion.
- (l) Provision for the selection, training, organizing, equipping, and employing of indigenous paramilitary and military police resources in battalion area of operations.

(4) *Organizations.* See figure 29.

c. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Police Battalion (Team AD, TOE 19-500).

- (1) *General.* This headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion, provides command and control for the functionally oriented responsibilities of the military police brigade, ASCOM, namely railway guard operations for the transportation command.
- (2) *Mission.* The mission of this headquarters detachment is to provide command, control, staff planning, and administration and logistical support for assigned and attached units.
- (3) *Functions.* This headquarters and headquarters detachment performs the following functions:
 - (a) Command, control, staff planning,

administration and supervision of battalion operations.

- (b) Supervision of battalion level supply, organizational maintenance, and communications activities.
 - (c) Supervision and assistance to subordinate units in training and administration.
 - (d) Operational planning for the security of railroads, trains, and other fixed facilities connected with railway operations.
 - (e) Maintaining liaison with appropriate headquarters and agencies.
 - (f) Supervision of subordinate units involved in the selecting, training, organizing, equipping, and employing of indigenous paramilitary and military police forces to be used for railway guard activities.
- (4) *Organization.* See figure 30.
- (5) *General concept of operation.* This detachment, when operating as a command and control element for a military police railway guard battalion, commands military police guard companies as required. These guard companies provide support to the railway operating battalions assigned to the railway operating group. Normally, one guard company is allocated per railway operating battalion assigned.

d. Military Police Battalion. (TOE 19-76 and TOE 19-77).

- (1) *Mission.* The mission of this battalion is to provide area- and command-oriented military police support throughout the theater of operations.
- (2) *Functions.* The battalion performs the following functions:
 - (a) Control and security of traffic.
 - (b) Maintenance of discipline, law, and order.
 - (c) Circulation control of individuals.
 - (d) Investigation and prevention of crime.
 - (e) Handling of prisoners of war and civilian internees when required.
 - (f) Assistance in rear area security and area damage control activities.
 - (g) Selecting, training, organizing,

equipping, and employing indigenous paramilitary or military police forces as required.

- (3) *Organization* (fig. 31). The battalion is organized to provide flexible military police support throughout the COMMZ.
- (4) *General concept of operation*. Daily operations entail the employment of air and ground patrols, different types of fixed posts, and supervisory elements. From the organic capabilities of the battalion, the battalion commanders and company commanders employ their operational elements throughout their assigned areas in such a manner as to best support the overall mission of the command. The numbers of patrols and fixed posts are completely dependent upon the peculiarities of the given area of responsibility. Most of the activities of this battalion are area-oriented and not functionally oriented. Each operational element, whether it be a one-man or a squad operation, will perform the normal spectrum of area-oriented military police functions. For example, a military police patrol established primarily for traffic control activities will also conduct discipline, law, and order activities; circulation control of individuals; and limited crime investigation; and it will assist in rear area security and area damage control and the evacuation of prisoners of war when required. However, this battalion can and will perform functionally oriented duties when required. The battalion, given an area of responsibility, divides that area into company areas of responsibility. If the situation dictates, the company areas are further divided into platoon areas of responsibility. This battalion and its assigned elements maintain close liaison with the small military police battalion assigned to each area support group. See figure 32 for a type disposition of this battalion.

e. Military Police Company (TOE 19-77).

- (1) *General*. This military police company is organized to provide a company-sized unit that can perform area-, function-, and command headquarters-oriented missions. It is primarily designed with a capability to perform area-oriented operations; however, since this capability is sufficient for most of the function- and command headquarters-oriented operations, it is also used for these purposes.
- (2) *Mission*. To provide general military police support in a theater of operations.
- (3) *Functions*. This company performs the following primary functions within its area of responsibility:
 - (a) Traffic control.
 - (b) Movement security for critical supplies and designated personages.
 - (c) Circulation control of individuals.
 - (d) Maintenance of discipline, law, and order.
 - (e) Investigation and prevention of crime.
 - (f) Physical security of installations, facilities, and major headquarters.
 - (g) Evacuation of prisoners of war and civilian internees when required.
- (4) *Organization*. See figure 33.
- (5) *General concept of operation*.
 - (a) *Area-oriented Military Police Company*. This company, when assigned to the headquarters detachment, military police battalion (TOE 19-76), performs its military police support mission on an area-oriented basis. It normally is assigned a portion of the battalion's area of responsibility. In this area it provides military police support to all military units that are located in or passing through the area. It normally establishes at least one military police station at the company headquarters. Platoon-sized military police stations are established whenever the size of the area and troop density so dictate.
 - (b) *Command Headquarters Military Police Company*. Companies are at-

tached to the theater army headquarters and to the TASCOM headquarters. These companies establish close-in security patrols and posts around and within the headquarters supported. These patrols and posts provide for physical security of internal headquarters facilities, such as the war room, the tactical operations center, the commanding general's quarters, the crypto signal centers, the ADP center, and provide for circulation control and traffic control in and around the headquarters.

f. Military Police Guard Company (TOE 19-247).

- (1) *Mission.* To provide guard services for the protection of facilities, installations, railways, trains, inland waterways; and for the custody of prisoners of war and civilian internees and U.S. military prisoners.
- (2) *Functions.* This company performs the following functions when employed for the performance of the above mission:
 - (a) Provision of tower and perimeter guards.
 - (b) Provision of cell block and compound guards.
 - (c) Provision of turnkeys and gate guards.
 - (d) Provision of guards for the protection of installations and facilities requiring a fixed guard service.
 - (e) Provision of guards for the protection of railways, trains, and fixed facilities connected with railroad operations.
 - (f) Assistance in traffic control and circulation control in and around the facility or activity protected.
 - (g) Training, organizing, equipping, and employing indigenous paramilitary and military police forces as guards.
- (3) *Organization.* See figure 34.
- (4) *General concept of operation.* The guard company, when assigned to the military police brigade, ASCOM, is used primarily for the protection of

railways, trains, and fixed facilities connected with railway operations. It provides for walking patrols, fixed posts, and train guard elements. When this company is guarding trains, normally it guards only that segment of the train that is carrying cargo or supplies that are subject to sabotage, pilferage, or damage. The guarding of an entire train is not normally feasible because of the numbers of guard personnel required. To insure that maximum protection is provided to the guarded facility or activity, this company maintains close contact with the area-oriented military police operating in the area through which the guard elements will pass when guarding supplies and cargo on trains.

g. Military Police Physical Security Company (19-97).

- (1) *Mission.* To provide close physical security services for installations, facilities, special ammunition, and field depots or to operate as a rear area security force.
- (2) *Functions.* This company performs the following functions:
 - (a) Establishes close-in motor patrols and fixed security posts in an around the activity to be secured.
 - (b) Provides for internal security of critical operating areas and sensitive logistical facilities.
 - (c) Provides for the escort and intran-sit security of high priority or critical movements.
 - (d) Controls circulation of individuals in and around secured areas.
 - (e) Provides for close liaison with area-oriented military police commanders for the movement of sensitive and classified materiel.
 - (f) Enforces military laws, orders, and regulations.
 - (g) Conducts physical security surveys as required.
 - (h) When directed, forms as a rear area security unit by providing movement security, route reconnaissance, roadblocks, and checkpoints and assisting in establishing liaison with

indigenous paramilitary and military police forces.

(3) *Organization.* See figure 35.

(4) *General concept of operation.* This company is employed primarily for the security of special ammunition. It is under the operational control of the ammunition battalion DS/GS assigned to the supply and maintenance command. It provides physical security services to the special ammunition company GS (TOE 9-48), to include security of the special ammunition while in storage and transit. To this end, it provides for security while the unit and its special ammunition move to a new location and it provides escort for the delivery of special ammunition to the direct support ammunition units found in the corps and division rear areas.

h. Military Police Criminal Investigation Detachment (Team LC, TOE 19-500).

(1) *Mission.* The mission of this team is to provide services required for the prevention and investigation of crime among military personnel and other persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

(2) *Functions.* This detachment performs the following functions:

(a) Investigates criminal offenses committed by or against personnel subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

(b) Determines and reports the facts regarding a particular incident or other matters which is of interest to the command in the establishment and maintenance of discipline, law, and order.

(c) Conducts physical security surveys of sites and operational areas of responsibility.

(d) Conducts crime prevention and physical security surveys in its area of responsibility.

(e) Provides close security for designated personnel as required.

(3) *Organization.* This detachment is organized with a detachment commander, 21 criminal investigations

specialists and 5 administrative personnel.

(4) *General concept of operations.* This detachment operates as a general support criminal investigative element for the COMMZ. It normally assumes the responsibility for investigations that transcend military police battalion boundaries or have intercommand implications. It also provides additional investigative support as required to the brigade's area-oriented military police battalions and to the small military police battalions which are organic to each area support group.

i. Military Police Hospital Security Detachment (TEAMS IG, FD, and IC, TOE 19-500).

(1) *Mission.* The mission of this detachment is to provide security and police services to the convalescent centers and general hospitals of the medical command.

(2) *Functions.* This detachment performs the following functions:

(a) Operation of a military police desk and information center.

(b) Operation of security posts for the hospital prisoner ward, overall internal security, and assists in the handling of violent mental cases.

(c) Provision of gate guards for the entrances to the convalescent centers and general hospitals.

(3) *General concept of operation.* This detachment performs functions described in paragraph 5-2. The detachment commander acts as the principal advisor to the facility commander for police and physical security matters.

j. Indigenous Military Police Academy (TEAMS AC, QB, QD, QE, QG, QH, and NA, TOE 19-500).

(1) *General.* Indigenous paramilitary and military police personnel, if available, will be employed by the military police in the performance of low priority and noncritical security and guard functions and some rear area security and area damage control activities.

- (2) *Mission.* The mission of this academy is to provide a school to train the officers and noncommissioned officers, of the indigenous paramilitary and military police units employed by U.S. Forces, in advanced leadership and in police, guard, and security techniques and procedures.
- (3) *Functions.* This academy will perform the following training functions:
 - (a) Provides for the detailed functional training of selected indigenous paramilitary and military police officers and noncommissioned officers.
 - (b) Provides advisory teams to assist operational indigenous elements as required.
- (4) *Organization* (fig. 36). The academy is organized with training and advisory elements from TOE 19-500. Each operational team (QD, QE, QG, and QH) consists of three U.S. military police personnel. Additional instructor personnel will be selected from the indigenous population in coordination with the civil affairs officer. The U.S. military personnel provide for a staff and limited faculty for the operation of the academy and for a nucleus of team leaders for advisory elements that may be dispatched down to the operating level.
- (5) *Academy organizational description.*
 - (a) *Academy headquarters.* The academy headquarters consists of the headquarters and control element (Team QB). It provides for the command, control, and administration of the training and advisory mission of the academy. The headquarters directs all matters pertaining to curriculum planning and preparation of programs of instruction, evaluation of students and instruction, instructor training, advisory team training, and preparation of lesson plans, special texts, training aids, examinations, and reference materials used by the academy and advisory teams.
 - (b) *Headquarters and headquarters company.* Headquarters and headquarters company consists of Team AC, and provides administrative support, quarters, and supply for all personnel, to include students, assigned or attached to the academy. To provide mess support, augmentation is required.
- (c) *Riot control section.* This section consists of the riot control team (Team QD) and those indigenous instructors that may be assigned. This section is responsible for training students in, and providing advisory teams for, riot control subjects to include riot control formations, use of riot control chemical agents and equipment, mob psychology, and the use of police informant nets.
- (d) *Area control section.* This section consists of the area control team (Team QE) and those indigenous instructors that may be assigned. This section is responsible for training students in, and providing advisory teams for, area control subjects to include police patrolling; operation of checkpoints, roadblocks, and strong points; personnel identification systems; police informant nets; counter guerrilla operations; civil defense; police security investigations; and border patrol operations.
- (e) *Physical security section.* This section consists of the physical security team (Team QG) and those indigenous instructors that may be assigned. This section is responsible for training students in, and providing advisory teams for, physical security subjects to include the conduct of physical security surveys; security of ports, airfield, railroads, pipelines, highways, railways and terminals, and similar facilities; and security of critical public facilities, industrial facilities, and military installations.
- (f) *General investigation and police subjects section.* This section consists of the general investigation

and police subjects team (Team QH) and those indigenous instructors that may be assigned. This section is responsible for training students in, and providing advisory teams for, general investigation and police subjects to include circulation control of individuals, personnel

identification systems, traffic control, training, leadership, supervisory procedures and techniques, military and civilian prisoners, prisoners of war, law and order, criminal investigation, crime prevention, weapons instruction, communications, vehicle operation, and care and maintenance of equipment.

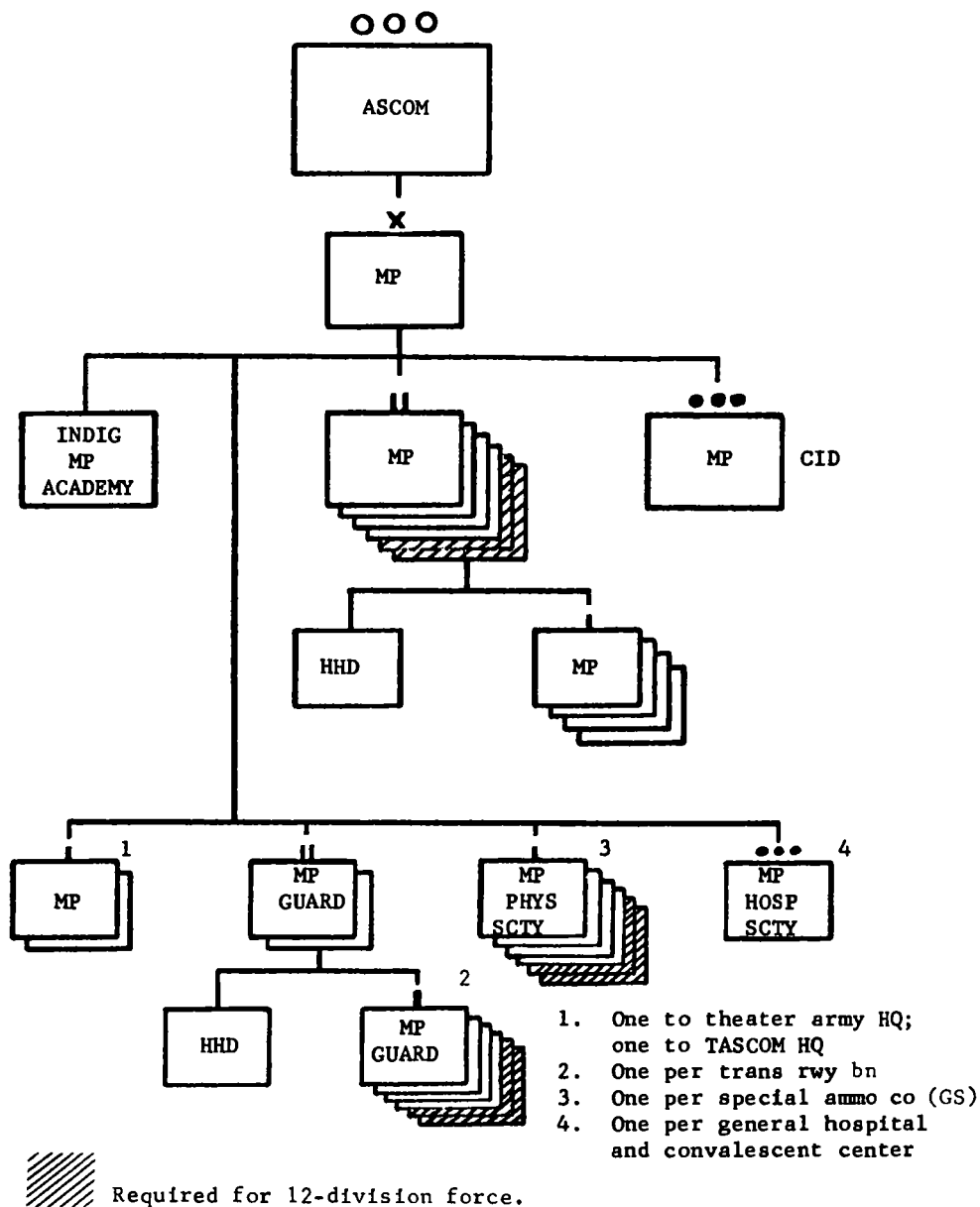


Figure 22. Military Police Brigade, ASCOM.

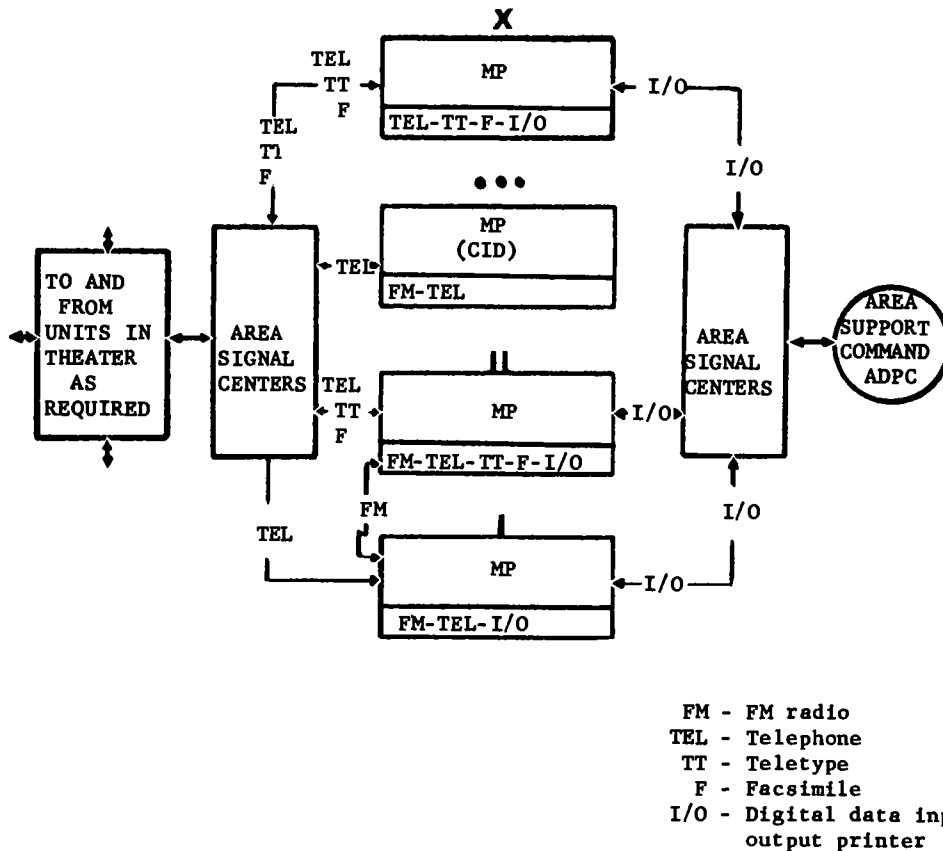


Figure 23. Military Police Brigade Communications.

- (g) *Interpreter/translator section.* This section consists of the language team (Team NA) and those indigenous interpreters that may be assigned. This section provides interpreter and translator services for the operation of the academy and it supervises the activities of the indigenous interpreters.
- (6) *General concept of operation.* When the use of indigenous paramilitary and military police elements is authorized in a theater of operations, this academy is organized. Based on

the facilities available and the numbers of personnel that require training, courses are established, allocations for student spaces are disseminated to all commands that have indigenous personnel who should attend and the required supplies and equipment are obtained. The courses established will be dependent upon the actual requirements that are existing at the time of implementation. It is anticipated that most of the courses which would be offered will be less than 6 to 8 weeks in duration.

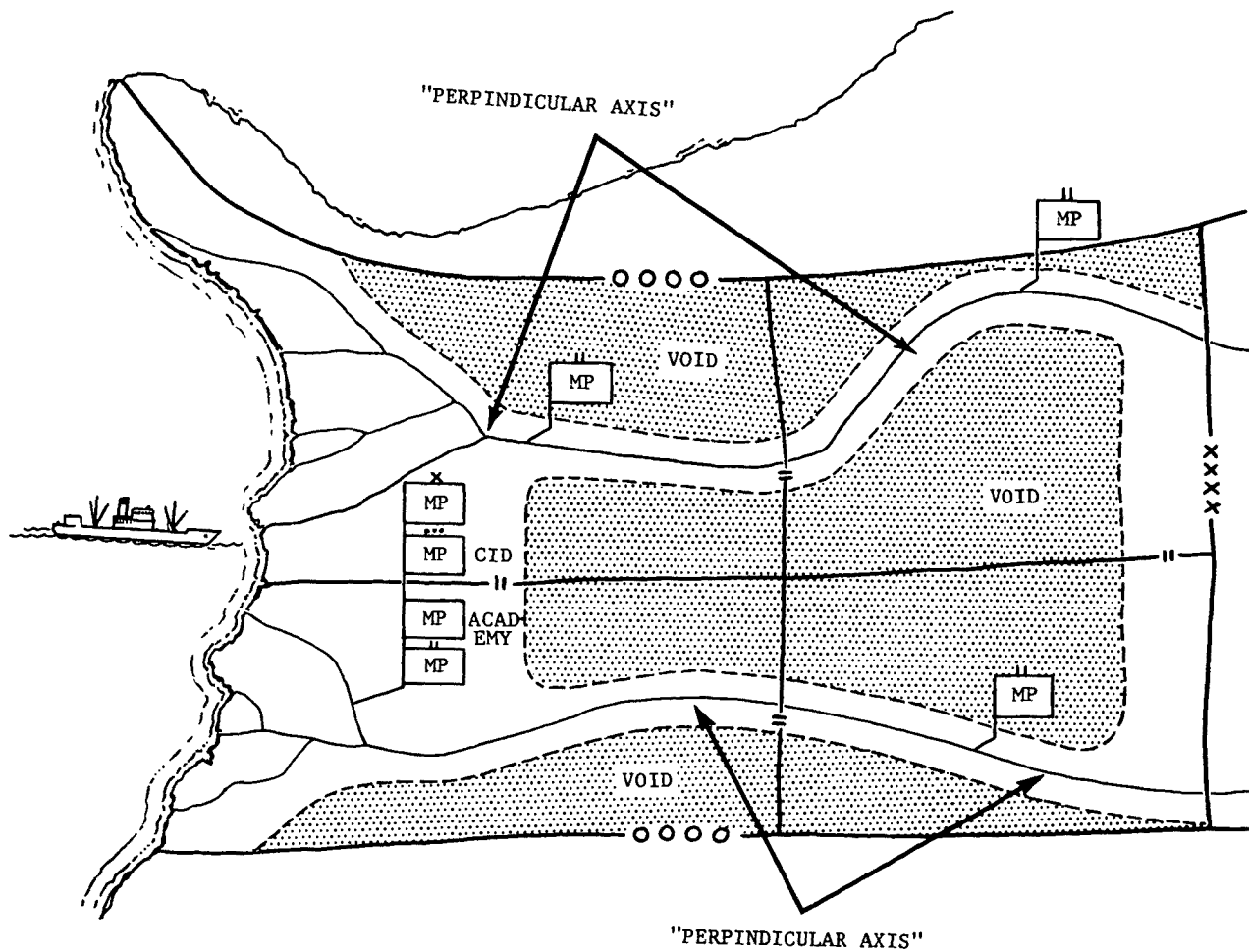


Figure 24. Type Disposition, MP Brigade, ASCOM.

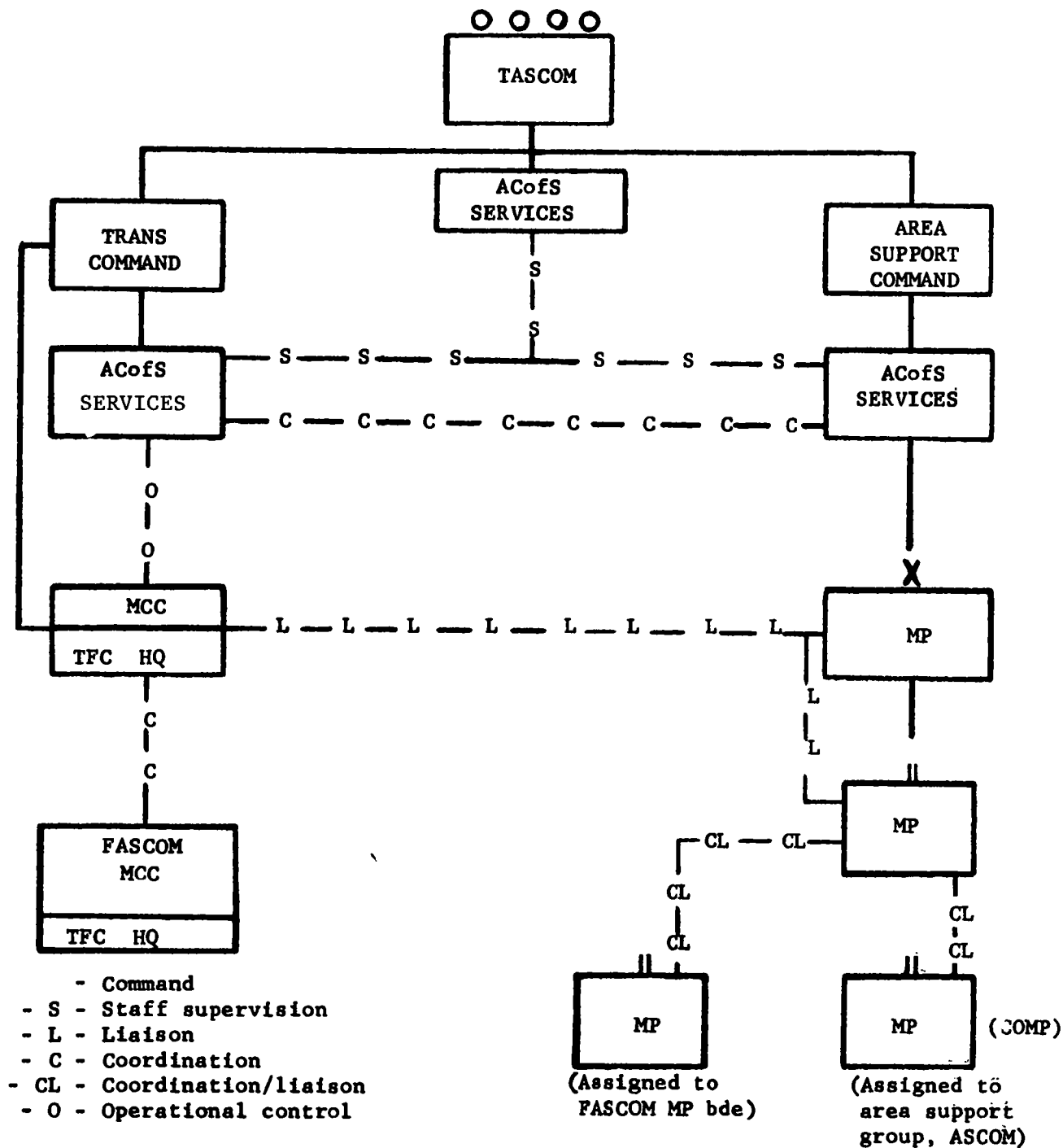


Figure 25. Traffic Control Command and Staff Relationships.

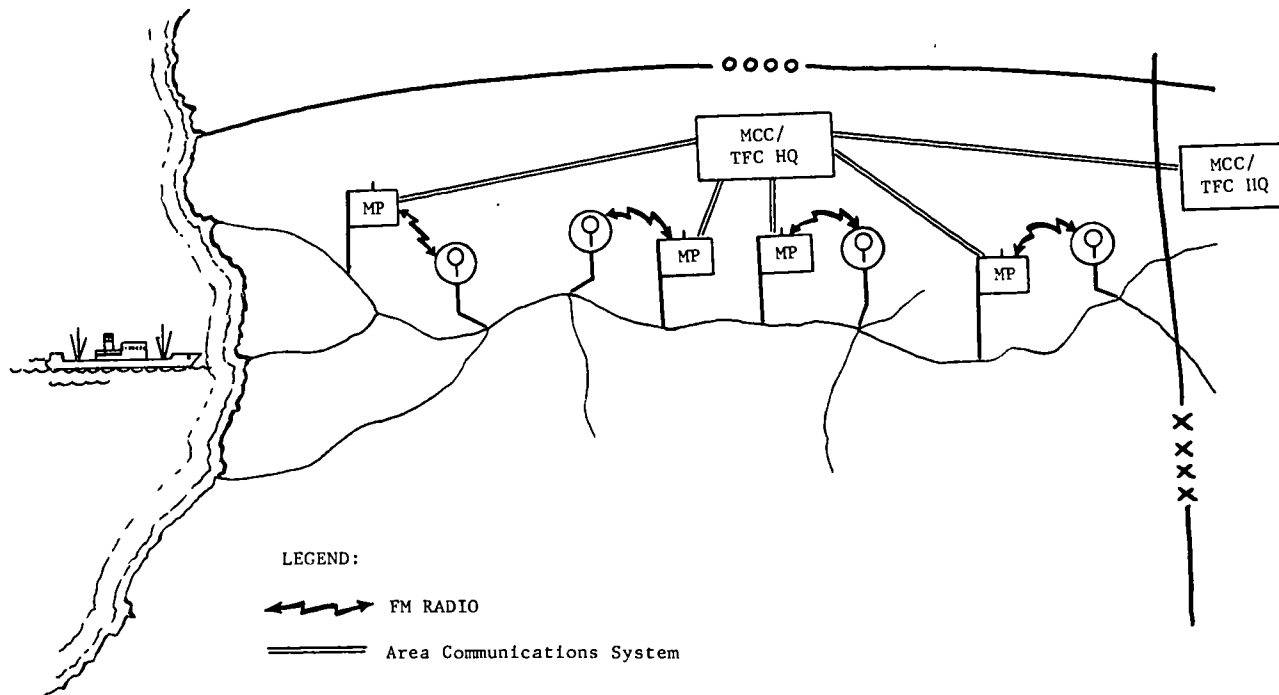


Figure 26. Communications Flow for Enroute Inventory and Diversion Operations.

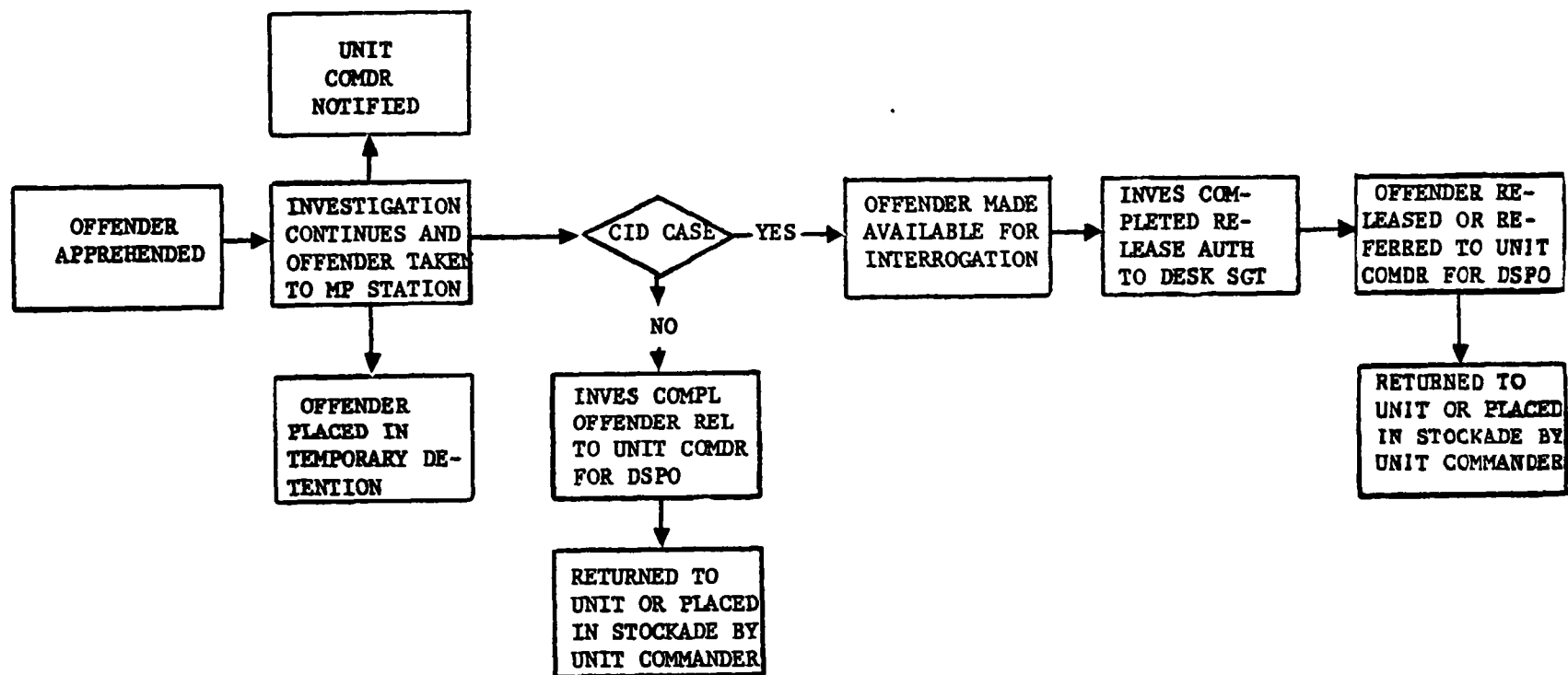


Figure 27. Apprehension and Detention System.

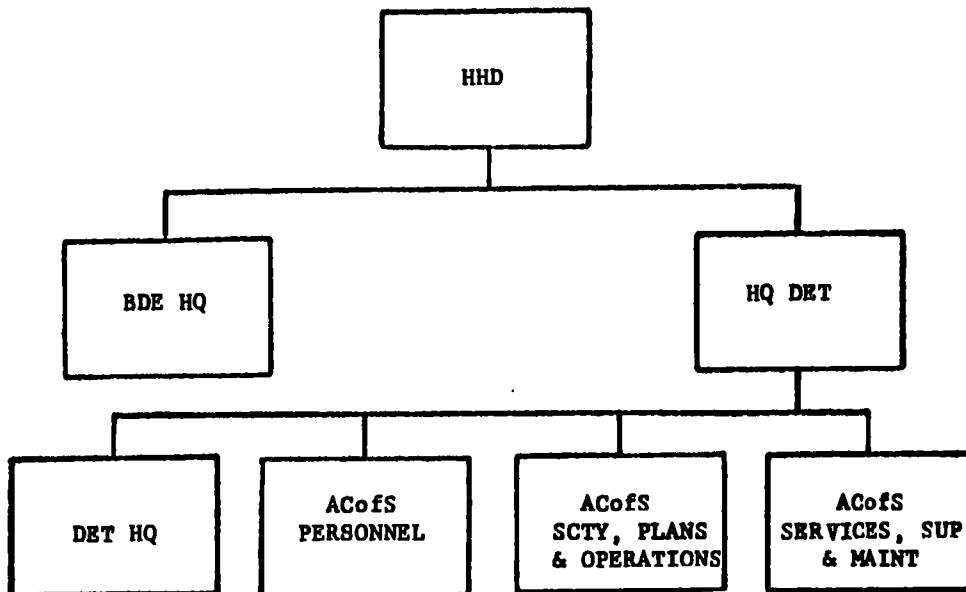


Figure 28. HHD, MP Brigade, TOE 19-262.

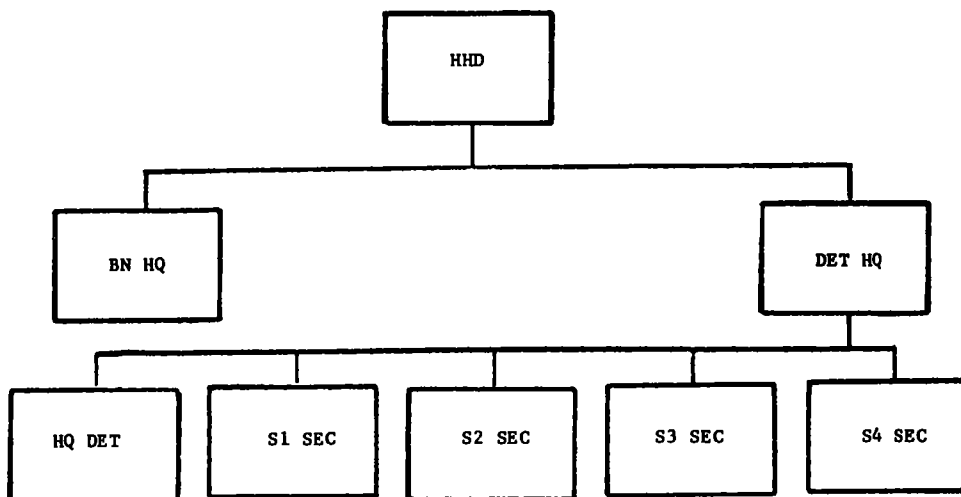


Figure 29. HHD, MP Battalion, TOE 19-76.

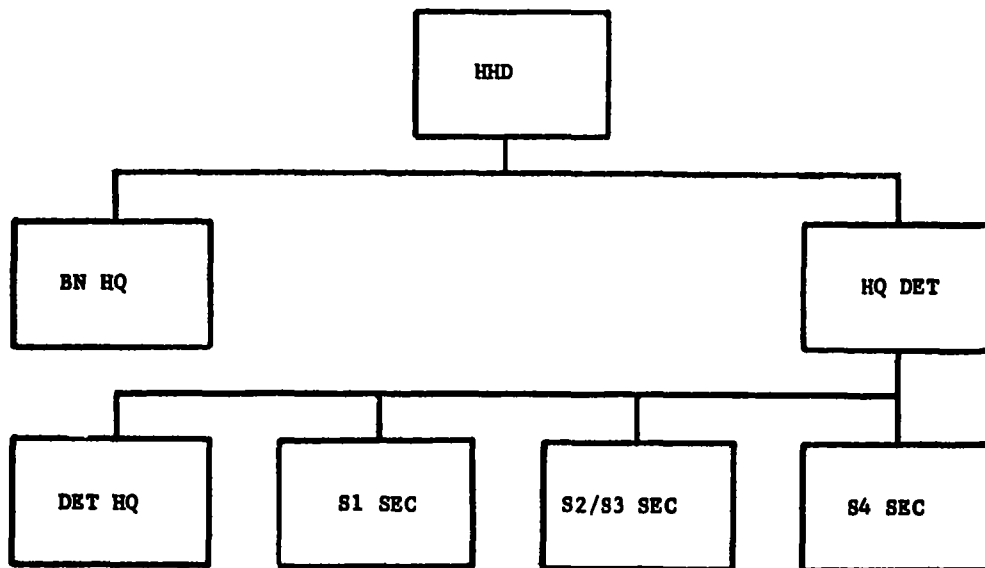
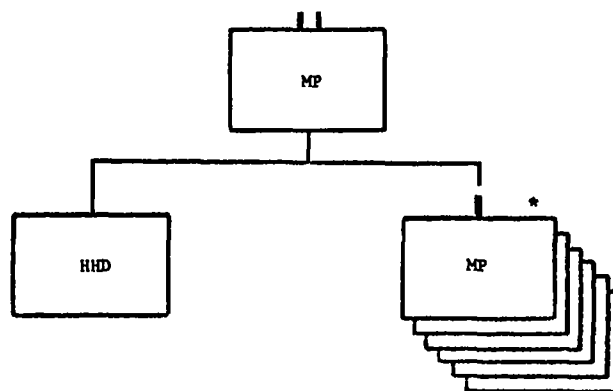


Figure 30. HHD, MP Battalion, Team AD, TOE 19-500.



* From two to six companies.

Figure 31. Military Police Battalion.

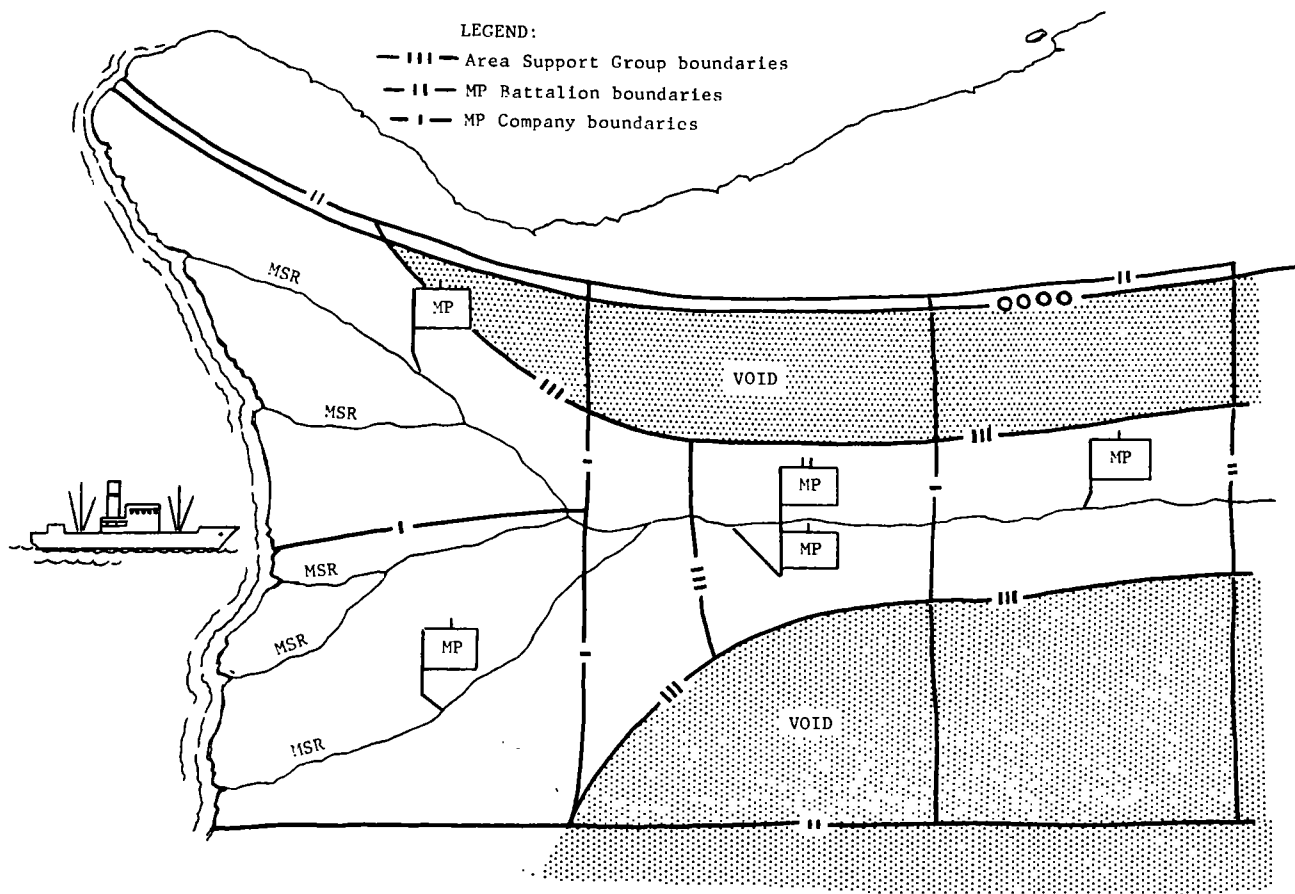


Figure 32. Type Disposition, MP Battalion, MP Brigade, ASCOM.

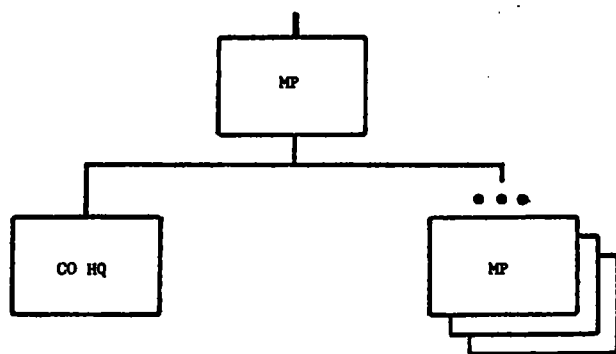


Figure 33. MP Company, TOE 19-77.

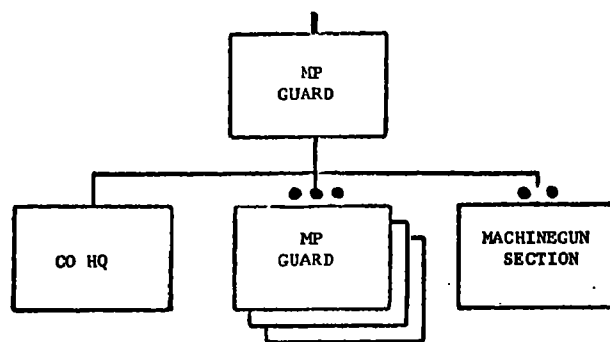


Figure 34. MP Guard Company, TOE 19-247.

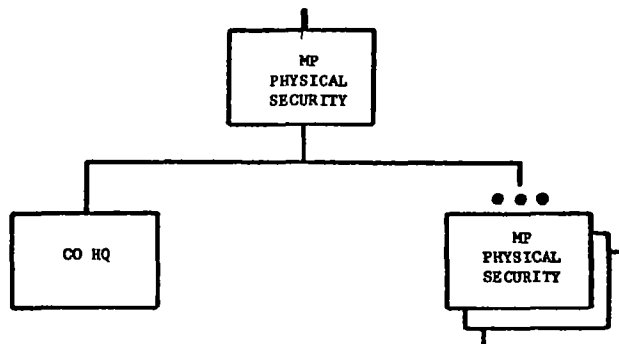


Figure 35. MP Physical Security Company, TOE 19-97.

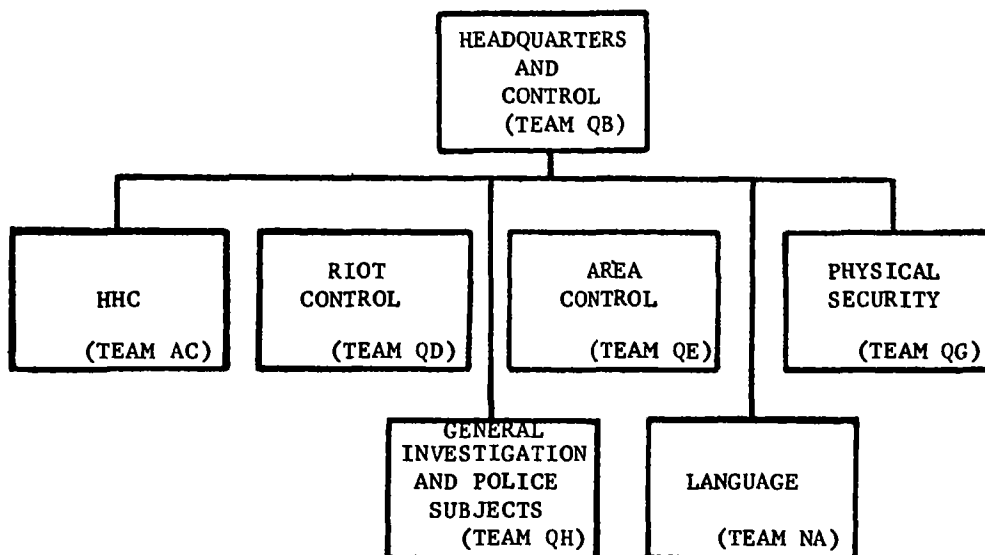


Figure 36. Indigenous MP Academy, Tms QB, AC, QD, QE, QG, QH, and NA, TOE 19-500.

Section III. MILITARY POLICE BATTALION, AREA SUPPORT GROUP

5-6. General

a. Mission and Functions. The mission of this small military police battalion is to provide local military police support within the confines of the area support group (ASGP) by performing the following functions:

- (1) Traffic control (non-MSR).
- (2) Maintenance of discipline, law, and order.
- (3) Investigation and prevention of crime.
- (4) Assists in rear area security and area damage control activities.
- (5) Assists in quelling civil disturbances caused by the indigenous population.
- (6) Provides assistance to the indigenous

population in the event of a natural disaster.

- (7) Selects, trains, organizes, equips, and employs indigenous paramilitary and military police forces as required.

b. Organization. See figure 37.

c. Command Relationships.

- (1) *With ASGP.* The military police battalion is a subordinate unit of the area support group and functions under the staff supervision of the Directors of Personnel, Security, Plans and Operations, and Services.
- (2) *With assigned units.* Normal command relations.

5-7. Operational Concepts

This battalion provides minimal military police support within the confines of the Area Support Group to which it is assigned. It is primarily concerned with local military police services for those installations and activities that are habitually located in the support group area, especially those that are under the direct command and control of the Area Support Group commander. In those cases where a military police unit is assigned or attached to another TASCOM command activity, that unit will provide military police support within the installation or activity. For example, a military police physical security company attached to a special ammunition depot will provide for internal police support within the perimeter of the depot. In addition to its discipline, law and order operations, this battalion is responsible for operating an area support group stockade for the confinement of personnel who have short sentences or who are awaiting court-martial or transfer to a large COMMZ stockade or rehabilitation training center. See figure 38 for a type disposition of this battalion.

5-8. Organizations and Capabilities

a. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Police Battalion (Team AD, TOE 19-500).

- (1) *Mission.* The mission of this headquarters and headquarters detachment is to provide command, control, staff planning, and administrative and logistical support for assigned and attached military police and indigenous paramilitary and military police units.
- (2) *Functions.* This headquarters and headquarters detachment performs the following functions:
 - (a) Command, control, staff planning, administration and supervision of battalion operations.
 - (b) Supervision of battalion level supply, organizational maintenance and communications activities.
 - (c) Supervision and assistance to subordinate units in training and administration.
 - (d) Operational planning for general military police, confinement and

crime prevention and investigation activities within an Area Support Group.

- (e) Maintaining liaison with appropriate headquarters and agencies.
 - (f) Supervision of subordinate units involved in the selecting, training, organizing, equipping and employing of indigenous paramilitary and military police forces.
- (3) *Organization.* See figure 39.
 - (4) *General concept of operation.* This headquarters and headquarters detachment is the senior military police headquarters of an area support group. It provides, through its attached units, for the operation of a small confinement facility, for the maintenance of discipline, law and order, and for the investigation and prevention of crime within the area support group. If indigenous paramilitary and military police elements are employed to support any operations under the command of the area support group commander, these elements will be subordinate to this headquarters and headquarters detachment. This battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment also provides support for the rear area operations centers assigned to the area support group.
- b. Military Police Company (TOE 19-77).*
- (1) *General.* This military police company can perform area-, function-, and command headquarters-oriented missions. It is primarily designed to perform area-oriented operations; however, since this capability is sufficient for most of the function- and command headquarters-oriented operations, it is also used for these purposes.
 - (2) *Mission.* To provide general military police support in a theater of operations.
 - (3) *Functions.* This company performs the following primary functions within its areas of responsibility:
 - (a) Traffic control.

- (b) Movement security for critical supplies and designated personages.
 - (c) Circulation control of individuals.
 - (d) Maintenance of discipline, law, and order.
 - (e) Investigation and prevention of crime.
 - (f) Physical security of installations, facilities, and major headquarters.
 - (g) Evacuation of prisoners of war and civilian internees when required.
- (4) *Organization.* See figure 40.
- (5) *General concept of operation.* This military police company operates patrols and fixed posts throughout the area support group's area of responsibility in support of discipline, law and order; traffic control; rear area security; area damage control; and prisoner of war and civilian internee operations, as required. The company coordinates closely with the ASCOM military police brigade elements that operate within the area support group.

c. Military Police Criminal Investigation Detachment (Team LA, TOE 19-500).

- (1) *Mission.* The mission of this team is to provide services required for the prevention and investigation of crime among military personnel and other persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.
- (2) *Functions.* This detachment performs the following functions:
- (a) Investigates criminal offenses committed by or against personnel subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.
 - (b) Determines and reports the facts regarding a particular incident or other matter which are of interest to the command in the establishment and maintenance of discipline law and order.
 - (c) Conducts physical security surveys of sites and operational areas of responsibility.
 - (d) Conducts crime prevention and physical security surveys in its area of responsibility.

- (e) Provides close security for designated personnel as required.
- (3) *Organization.* This unit normally is attached or assigned to another military police unit or organization for operations.
- (4) *General concept of operations.* This detachment provides investigative support for military police operations within the area support group. It normally operates from the military police station established by the military police company.

d. Military Police Confinement Detachment (Teams MA, ME, MF, MG and MH, TOE 19-500).

- (1) *Mission.* The confinement detachment provides for the command and supervision of the area support group stockade. This team is augmented by guard teams for the security of prisoners. The detachment, as augmented by functional mess teams (TOE 29-500), provides for administration, custody, and control of a military prisoner population of approximately 40 individuals.
- (2) *Functions.* The confinement detachment performs the following functions:
- (a) Provides for the general administrative requirements of the area support group stockade, to include the maintenance and disposition of prisoners' official records and stockade files, records and reports.
 - (b) Provides supply services required in the operation of the stockade.
 - (c) Coordinates food services support for prisoners and other personnel authorized to mess at the stockade.
 - (d) Accomplishes procedures necessary for reception and release of prisoners, to include—
 - 1. Administrative processing of prisoners upon their confinement, release or transfer.
 - 2. Accounting for and safeguarding each prisoner's personal property and funds.
 - 3. Maintaining appropriate forms

and records and prisoners' stamp accounts and inspecting all mail and packages.

- (e) Supervises the custody of prisoners and other personnel in confinement or while on work details outside the stockade.
- (3) *Organization.* See figure 41.
- (4) *General organizational description.* The detachment normally is organized into small sections that provide for general detachment and prisoner administration, reception and release operations, custodial operations, correctional treatment operations, and supply operations. If the stockade

is not attached to a unit with adequate mess and maintenance capabilities, augmentation elements are required.

- (5) *General concept of operation.* This stockade is basically organized as a transitory stockade and normally will not confine prisoners with lengthy sentences. It acts as a detention facility for persons awaiting court-martial or awaiting transfer to other COMMZ or CONUS confinement facilities. Normally it will confine personnel who have sentences of less than 90 days. This provides a small labor pool to meet unexpected labor requirements in the area support group.

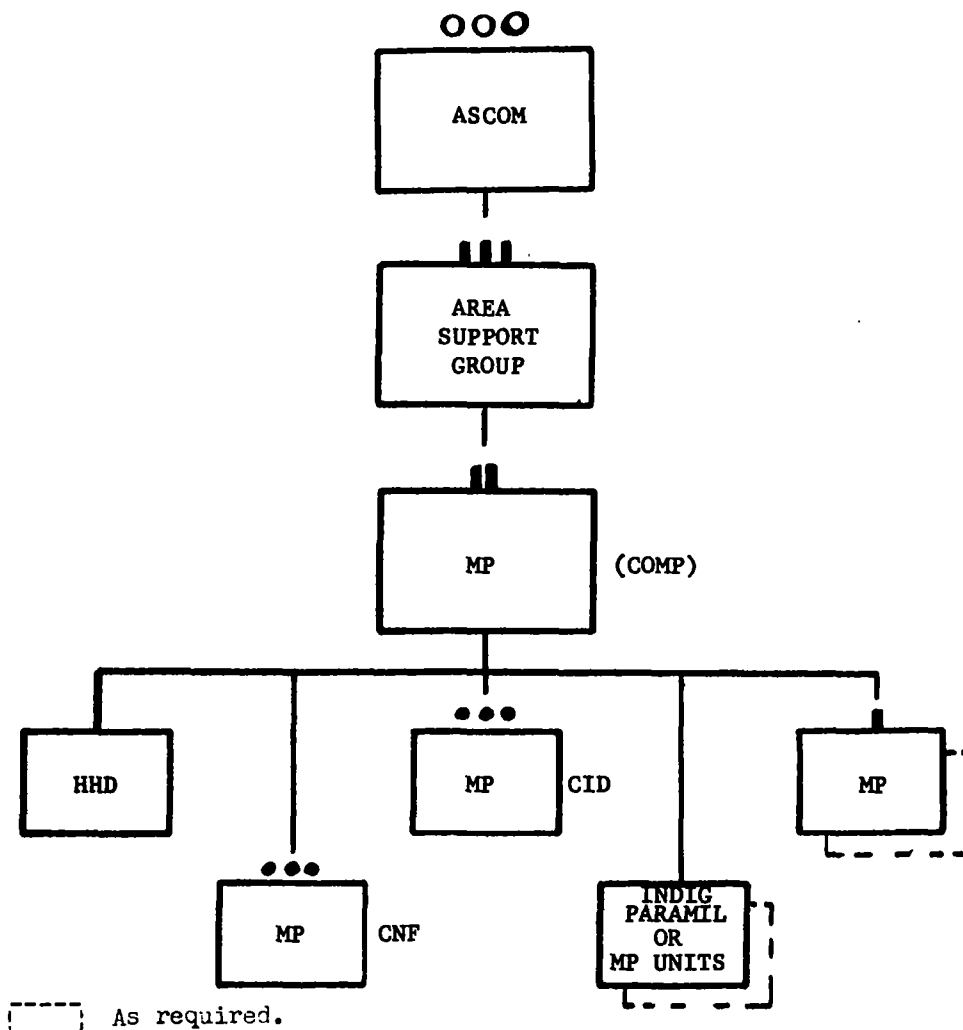


Figure 37. Composite MP Battalion, Area Support Group.

—|||— Area support group boundaries
 —...— Military police platoon boundaries

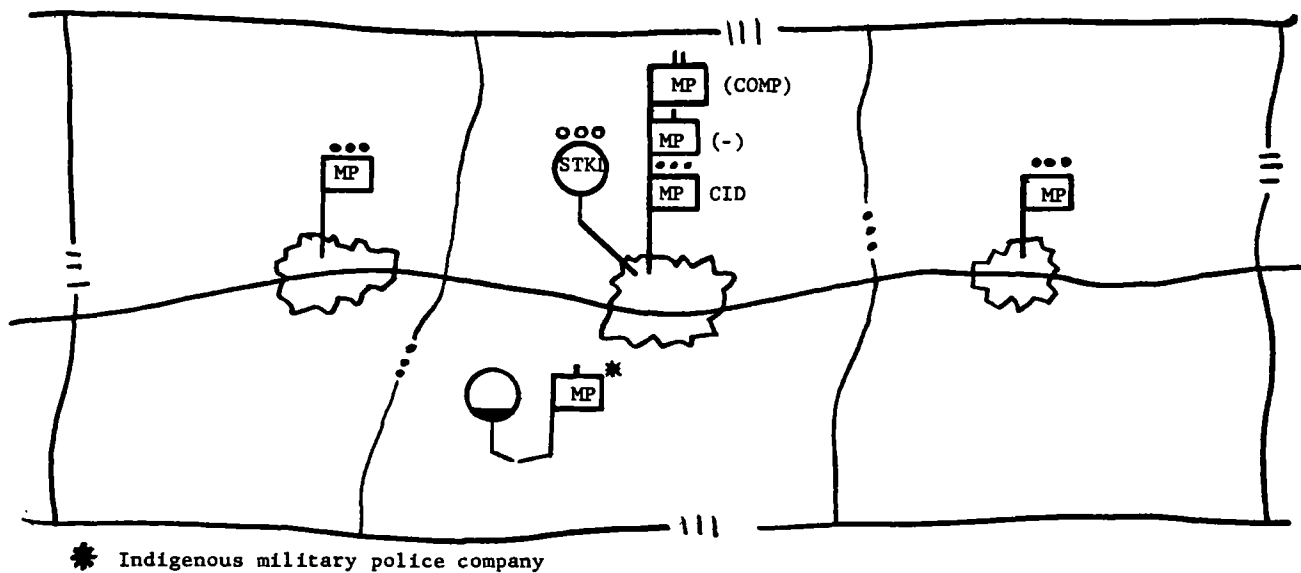


Figure 38. Type Disposition, Area Support Group, MP Battalion.

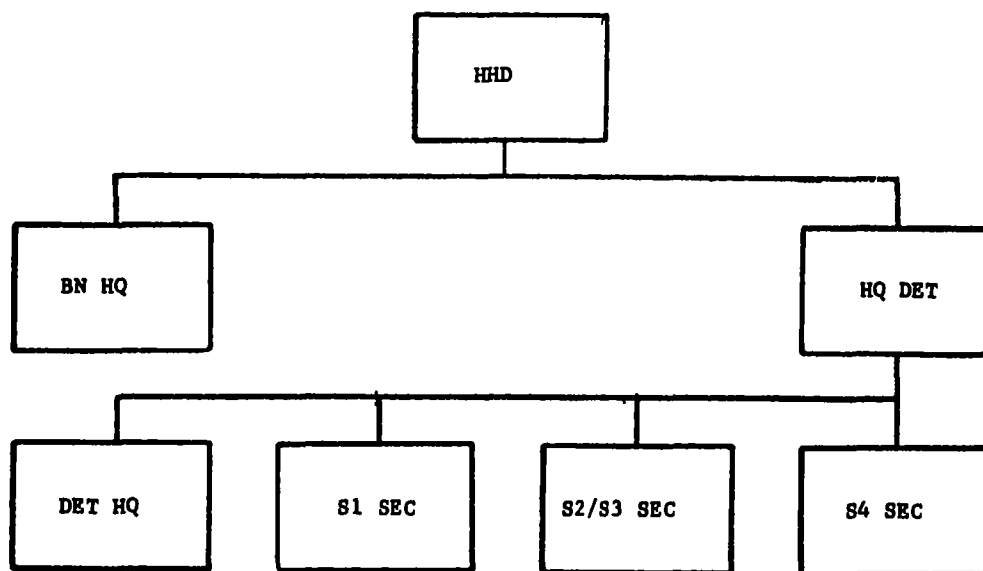


Figure 39. HHD, MP Battalion, Team AD, TOE 19-500.

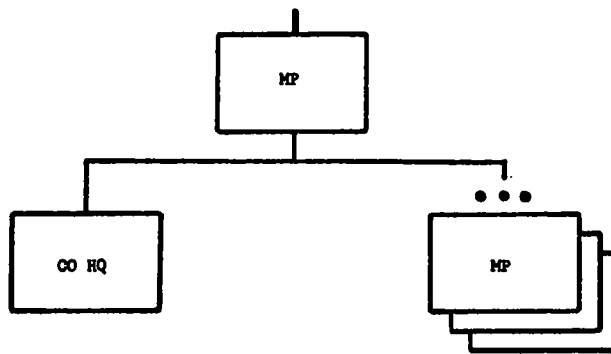


Figure 40. MP Company, TOE 19-77.

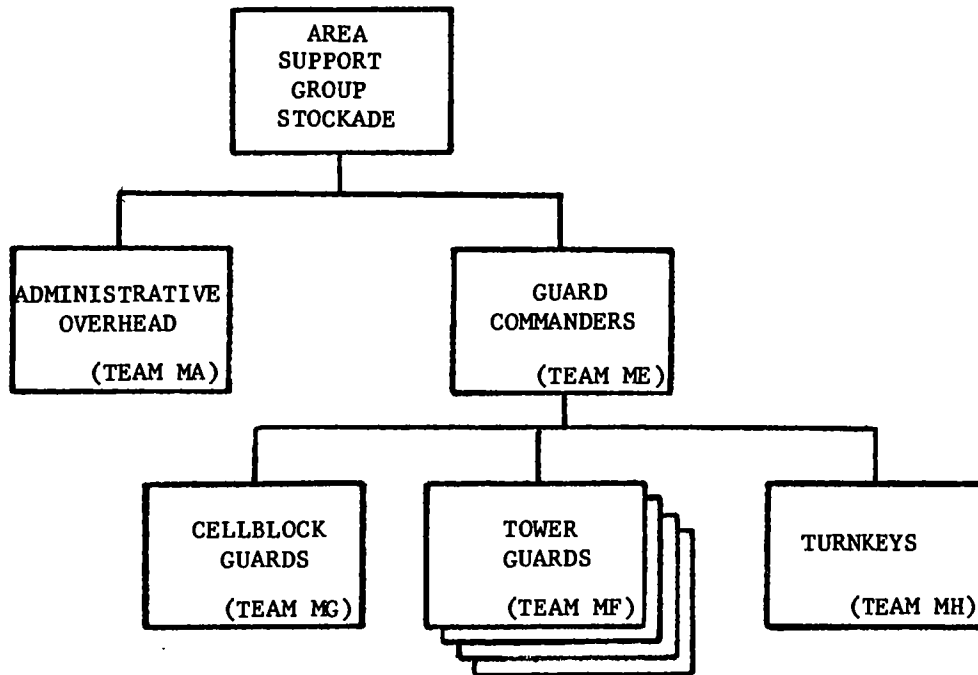


Figure 41. MP Confinement Detachment, (Area Support Group Stockade), Tms MA, ME, MF, MG, and MH, MTEL 19-500.

Section IV. COMMAND AND CONTROL RELATIONSHIPS

5-9. General

The military police command and control relationships within the area support command and those between the area support command and the TASCOM mission commands are delineated below.

5-10. Area Support Command Military Police Resources

The area support command military police brigade has area military police responsibility

throughout the COMMZ. This includes providing support to the organic military police battalions of the area support groups as required. The area support group military police battalion provides support for the area of responsibility assigned to the particular area support group. As long as the military police requirements remain normal, the command and control relationships consist of continuous coordination and liaison between the military police brigade resources and the mili-

tary police battalions organic to the area support groups. However, when the operational requirements within the area support group are beyond the capabilities of the area support group military police battalion, the military police brigade will be responsible for providing the area support group military police battalion with more military policemen or it will assume the responsibility for the requirement. The military police brigade provides additional military policemen to the area support group military police battalion by assignment or attachment or by placing them in support of, or under the operational control of, the area support group military police battalion. In some instances, especially when the requirement has little impact on the area support group commander's mission, the military police brigade will assume full responsibility for the requirement and report to the area support group commander upon completion. Figure 42 depicts graphically the command relationships for the control of military police operations within the area support command. The military police brigade area support command and the military police battalion of the area support groups are the two military police units for which figure 42 depicts the command relationships. Figure 42 refers only to those situations where the area support group commander retains full responsibility for the requirement.

a. Impact Descriptors. These descriptors indicate the degree of actual impact of an incident or activity on an area commander's, in this case the area support group commander's, capability to continue his mission of providing support to the lodger and transient units with his area of responsibility. The impact will in most cases be related to the location, the personnel involved (military or indigenous), and the type of incident or activity.

- (1) *Direct impact.* This descriptor refers to any incident or activity which will have an immediate impact on an area commander's capability to carry out his daily support missions, for example, a riot by the indigenous population directed toward obtaining rations from a class I depot which is storing food for distribution to mili-

tary units, a temporary security mission involving the protection of sensitive supplies stored in the area overnight.

- (2) *Indirect impact.* This descriptor refers to any incident or activity that could have, in the future, direct impact or indirect impact on the daily operations. For example, a riot by the indigenous population against the seat of the constituted government, if successful, would sooner or later affect the stability of the area and increase the rear area security problems; or, the blocking of an alternate MSR by refugees could, if the route had to become the MSR, have a direct impact at the time the primary MSR was blocked or damaged beyond use.
- (3) *Remote impact.* This descriptor refers to an incident or activity that has very little impact, and then, only because it happened within the area commander's area of responsibility and requires at least a report to his command regarding the incident or activity and the details of how it was resolved or handled. Some examples are a traffic accident on the MSR involving transient vehicles or a fight between a transient soldier and an indigenous person.

b. Situation Descriptors. These descriptors refer to the duration of the incident or activity and to the type of support required with regard to its permanency and responsiveness.

- (1) *Long-term descriptors.* These normally refer to situations that require military police support for periods in excess of 10 days and define the permanency of the required support.
- (a) *Permanent.* Whenever permanent military police support is required, it means that the area support group commander's mission responsibility has been increased permanently or, at least, for an indefinite period. For example, a significant increase in the area support group's permanent population would require a corresponding

permanent increase in military police strength.

- (b) *Temporary.* Temporary support refers to requirement for additional military police support for a specified period and for which there is a definite termination time. For example, more military police support would be required on a temporary basis, to handle the increased law and order problems caused by a temporary increase in population in any given area support group.
- (2) *Short-term descriptors.* These refer to situations that require military police support for periods of less than 10 days and further delineate the responsiveness required by the supporting military police elements.
- (a) *Routine.* This refers to the situation which is of short duration and for which there is adequate time to plan. The provision of a special security element to secure a shipment of classified materiel which will be stored for a week at a warehouse within the area support group

would be an example of a situation that requires routine support.

- (b) *Emergency.* This refers to those situations of extremely short duration and for which there is no or very little time to plan. A riot detected against a class I depot is a good example of where action must be immediate and where planning time is short.

c. *Command Relationship Descriptors.* These descriptors define the actual command relationships that would exist when assistance is provided to the area support group military police battalion by the military police brigade, ASCOM. Those descriptors shown in figure 42 suggest possible command relationships that could be used whenever a given set of situation and impact descriptors are applied to any incident or activity.

5-11. Support to Other TASCOCOM Commands

The area support command through its assigned military police brigade provides military police support to the medical, transportation, and supply and maintenance commands. The military police units are normally attached to each of these commands.

		SITUATION DESCRIPTORS			
		LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM	
		PERMANENT	TEMPORARY	ROUTINE	EMERGENCY
I M P A C T D E S C R I P T O R S	DIRECT	ASSIGNMENT	ATTACHMENT OR OPERATIONAL CONTROL	OPERATIONAL CONTROL OR SUPPORT	OPERATIONAL CONTROL OR SUPPORT
	INDIRECT	ASSIGNMENT	OPERATIONAL CONTROL OR SUPPORT	OPERATIONAL CONTROL OR SUPPORT	SUPPORT
	REMOTE	ASSIGNMENT	OPERATIONAL CONTROL OR SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT

Figure 42. Command and control relationships.

Section V. MILITARY POLICE IN THE AREA SUPPORT COMMAND HEADQUARTERS

5-12. General

a. The basic functions of military police are divided among the appropriate general staff sections in accordance with their specified responsibilities. Military police officers are assigned to general staff sections.

b. Military police staff officers prepare plans and recommendations within their spheres of responsibility that follow or support the directives of the chief of the general staff division to which they are assigned.

c. Plans and actions requiring the commitment of military police resources assigned to the area support command headquarters or its subordinate elements require the approval of the commander or his designated representative.

d. The Provost Marshal of the area support command headquarters is assigned to the ACofS, Personnel Section.

5-13. Military Police Functions

A detailed breakout and discussion of normal functions performed by military police is found in the 19-series field manuals. The following discussion is aimed at isolating major functions that are performed as a service to the area support command headquarters.

a. *Rear Area Protection.* While this is not an exclusive function of military police and is, in fact, a function of direct responsibility of the area support command commander, one of the resources for the ASCOM for rear area protection missions is found in the military police brigade assigned to the area support

command. Rear area operations centers designed to meet the requirements of rear area protection missions are assigned to the area support group. Officers and enlisted personnel specially trained in rear area protection operations are assigned to the office of the assistant chief of staff for security, plans and operations. Details on RAP will be found in FM 19-45-1 (TEST).

b. Security. While each functional element or portion of a mission command found within the land area controlled by the area support command has some degree of responsibility for its own local security, the resources to accomplish this task generally are inadequate to its requirements. Military police physical security companies generally secure critical facilities and activities that have no other means of protecting themselves. In addition, area oriented military police (generally found in the military police brigade) have, as an inherent part to whatever other functions they might be performing, the responsibility to contribute to the general security of the land area.

c. Discipline, Law, and Order. This is a traditional function of military police and involves the maintenance of good law, order, and discipline not only among military personnel but so far as impacts on military operations among civilian personnel employed in the area of operations.

d. Traffic Control. Generally, throughout MSR traffic control will be handled as a COMMZ-wide service by the area support command utilizing area oriented military police battalions assigned to the military police brigade. The area support command will be responsible for coordinating directly with the transportation command and various movement control and traffic control agencies to assure a smooth flow of traffic from the port to the using units.

e. Prevention and Investigation of Crime. Military police of the area support command will be the principal resource used within the theater for the prevention and investigation of crime. Each area support group will have a small organic military police criminal investigation detachment for crimes committed within the area support group that do not have inter-command implications.

5-14. Principles

As with all military police functions, there are a set of basic principles which, if adhered to, generally result in a more efficient and effective utilization of a military resource. Principles in this regard that pertain to military police are as follows:

a. Uniformity. Particularly in the area of discipline, law and order, police practices and procedures throughout the area must be uniform. Dissimilar activities create misunderstandings that often serve as the basis of discipline, law and order problems. Uniformity also is necessary to capitalize on automatic data processing programs developed for military police functions.

b. Flexibility. Plans and actions involving military police resources should attempt to retain the flexibility of these units. Military police units are emergency reaction elements and normally should not be rigidly tied down to narrow, specific functions that preclude their sudden employment in higher priority problems.

c. Priority. Each task developed for execution by a military police element is placed in a priority bearing a relationship to all other tasks. This is necessary so that military police units can better understand what their reaction should be in the event of a sudden emergency.

d. Knowledge. All military police units, regardless of assignment or mission, have a responsibility to know the general situation. These units are a source of information for a multitude of small, fast-moving echelons that look to military police for information essential to their missions. All military police staff officers have a responsibility to keep military police units informed of current operations.

e. Area Employment. The employment of military police on an area basis generally is more efficient than their employment on a functional or organizational basis. When employed on an area basis, military police units can perform a multitude of missions for a multitude of units. Conversely, when employed on an organic basis, they can perform multitude of missions but generally only for one unit. A military police unit employed on a func-

tional basis (i.e., a traffic control mission) generally is restricted to that one single func-

tion, although it might have a capability to simultaneously perform several other functions.

Section VI. MILITARY POLICE STAFF REPRESENTATION IN THE AREA SUPPORT COMMAND HEADQUARTERS

5-15. ACofS, Personnel

a. The ACofS, Personnel, is the general staff officer responsible for law, order, and discipline. In addition, he is charged with replacements, labor, medical, personnel management, and chaplain activities. To assist the ACofS, Personnel, accomplish law and order related tasks, military police officers are authorized in the general staff section.

b. The senior military police officer in the ACofS, Personnel section is identified as the provost marshal. This officer will be the principal advisor to the staff section chief and the commander on matters of law, order, and discipline. He is authorized direct access to the commander on matters of command interest. The military police brigade of the area support command provides the primary troop resource for military police functions to be accomplished by the area support command. These functions are of major concern also to the ACofS, Security, Plans and Operations, for physical security and rear area security and to the ACofS, Services for traffic control. The provost marshal may informally coordinate requirements to recommend the allocation of military police resources for the diverse functions to be accomplished. By proper attention to priority consideration, effective utilization of available resources can be achieved.

c. The military police law-order officer is assigned to the ACofS, Personnel section and is responsible for the following activities:

- (1) Developing and monitoring the command crime prevention program.
- (2) Planning and recommending the employment of military police resources for the enforcement effort.
- (3) Planning and recommending enforcement procedures to insure uniformity and administrative compatibility with ADPS requirements.
- (4) Planning and recommending direct support confinement procedures.

d. The criminal investigation officer assists the ACofS, Personnel, by accomplishing the following tasks:

- (1) Advising and recommending on matters concerning the employment of criminal investigation personnel and units.
- (2) Planning and establishing uniform criminal investigation policies and procedures.
- (3) Establishing and maintaining liaison with military and civil investigative agencies.
- (4) Monitoring and inspecting criminal investigation activities within the command.

e. A criminal investigator is assigned to this staff section to assist the criminal investigations officer in review of criminal investigation reports for technical accuracy and content. He will conduct special investigations, surveys and similar actions which have command interest.

f. Military police law-order sergeants are provided in the ACofS, Personnel section. These enlisted men will process and disseminate serious incident reports and establish current operating files. Military police statistical data is also prepared and maintained by the law-order segment.

5-16. ACofS, Security, Plans and Operations

a. This officer has general staff responsibility for rear area protection, training, physical security, intelligence and safety. The rear area protection considerations will represent the major workload of this staff section as primary staff planning for the entire COMMZ rear area security effort will be accomplished here. The major intelligence effort and the training considerations will also be directed in support of the overall security program.

b. A physical security officer and an assistant physical security officer assist the ACofS, Security, Plans and Operations, on staff matters concerning physical security of installa-

tions, bases, facilities, and units. This entails recommending priorities and requirements for security; monitoring the command physical security survey program; and the inspection of facilities, bases, and units for adequacy of physical security measures. In addition, the officer will be available to provide technical assistance to units when required.

c. Necessary enlisted specialists are provided to assist officers assigned and to prepare required records, reports, and working files.

5-17. ACofS, Services

The ACofS, Services, plans, coordinates and supervises activities pertaining to transportation, real estate, fire-fighting, salvage, local procurement, graves registration, and field

services. Since the staff function for traffic control is an element of the transportation responsibility, this staff section is authorized two military police traffic control officers and an enlisted assistant. Primary areas of concern for these traffic control officers will be planning, coordinating, and recommending the utilization of military police units in traffic control operations. Proper planning and coordination is significant when considering the employment of military police area oriented units as they are multifunctional. For example, a military police unit assigned the traffic control mission within an assigned area will also participate in the law and order, physical security and rear area protection activities of that particular area.

Section VII. MILITARY POLICE REPRESENTATION IN THE AREA SUPPORT GROUP HEADQUARTERS

5-18. General

The area support group is a major subordinate command of the area support command and is organized to provide direct combat service support for the TASCOM commands and other designated forces located within the assigned area of responsibility. The headquarters is organized with a directorate staff in the functional areas of personnel; security, plans, and operations; installations; services; supply; and maintenance. Military police representation is provided in the personnel and in the security, plans and operations directorates. Military police staff support in the area support group is discussed in paragraphs 5-19 and 5-20.

5-19. Director of Personnel

A staff provost marshal is the chief of the law-order branch in the office of the director of personnel. This officer will accomplish staff planning and coordination for law-order operations, direct support and confinement procedures, and for crime prevention and investigation activity. Close coordination between the director of personnel and the director of security, plans and operations will be required in order to accomplish equitable allocations of the group military police resources. A law-order noncommissioned officer

is assigned to the law-order branch to provide required assistance in preparing records and reports.

5-20. Director of Security, Plans and Operations

a. The director of this element exercises operational control over RAP operations within the area support group. In addition, this directorate is primarily responsible for physical security, training and intelligence. The overall security effort of the area support group will be directly related to the employment of the group military police resources. Therefore, close cooperation and coordination with the Director of Personnel is essential in order to insure an integrated law-order security program. Each area support group will have a rear area operations center which will provide the necessary personnel and equipment for RAP control operations. The headquarters and headquarters detachment will be the major military units available for security activities.

b. The chief, RAP branch, is responsible to the director for the overall integration of the command RAP program. This will entail close coordination of RAP matters with the plans branch, the intelligence branch and operations branch of the directorate. Liaison will also be

required with rear area operations center personnel and assigned military police units.

c. A military police officer is assigned as chief of the physical security branch of the directorate. This officer will be responsible to the director for all matters concerning physical security of the facilities located in the area support group. Liaison with adjacent area support groups will be a major responsibility

of this staff officer in order to insure a coordinated security effort between adjacent groups. The chief physical security branch will also monitor unit security plans for adequacy and integration with RAP procedures. A physical security sergeant is provided to assist the branch chief with necessary administrative and operational matters.

Section VIII. INDIGENOUS PARAMILITARY AND MILITARY POLICE

5-21. General

The use of indigenous personnel to support U.S. forces will be common in a theater of operations. The military police will employ indigenous paramilitary police and military police units in such functions as rear area protection, physical security, population control, refugee control, displaced persons control and law and order activities pertaining to the indigenous population. Military police units will select, train, organize, equip, and employ these indigenous paramilitary and military police units as subordinate elements of the military police battalion that has responsibility for the area in which the indigenous unit is employed. The constituting of organized units from a group of individuals will take significant training time which will not be available in a fast-moving tactical situation. However, in the event that the situation becomes static in the COMMZ, then the full cycle from selection to employment would be implemented.

5-22. Selection

The careful selecting of indigenous personnel to perform police and security type functions is of primary importance to the success of these type units. The civil affairs operations in the area will arrange for the initial procurement. They will select the people from the population based on general criteria established through coordination with the military police brigade. Once selected by name, a security check is made by military intelligence to ascertain their suitability for police and security activities. They are then interviewed by a military police officer and a final selection or rejection is made. Once selected they move into the training phase.

5-23. Training

This training normally will be done by providing individual training or by training organized indigenous units. TOE military police units will be given the training mission normally as a sole mission. With the addition of appropriate language trained personnel or the selection of English speaking indigenous personnel to act as interpreters, the TOE unit will establish a field training school. The program of instruction will be varied to provide function trained personnel rather than general police trained personnel. For example, if the unit being trained is to be used primarily for guard functions the training will be oriented toward this function. However, if a police force must be reconstituted then overall police training will be implemented. Once the indigenous unit is trained, it then becomes part of the total military police effort. In addition, an academy is provided to train selected officers and noncommissioned officers in advanced leadership, police, guard, and security techniques and procedures.

5-24. Equipping

The equipping of indigenous elements will require extensive planning on the part of the ACofS, Services, Supply and Maintenance, of the ASCOM military police brigade. Once the decision has been made to train and employ indigenous forces, the equipment that they will need to operate must be obtained. It should be on hand prior to the implementation of the training phase. These elements will be provided the same equipment that would be organic to a similar military police unit, with some modifications as required.

5-25. Organizing

Indigenous elements will be organized very similar to the military police unit that would perform the same mission. In most cases, these units would be organized in the early part of the training phases and then complete their training as a unit which is ready for employment.

5-26. Employment

These units will be employed as required in those functions in paragraph 5-21. They will be assigned as an integral part of the military police units in the area. In the event they are providing security or guard services for a fixed facility, such as a depot, POL tank farm, or a hospital, they will be under the operational control of the facility commander.

Section IX. MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT TO OTHER COMMANDS OF THE THEATER ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND

5-27. General

Military police support is provided to the medical, transportation, and supply and maintenance commands by the military police brigade of the ASCOM. This support is primarily functional, i.e., guard and security.

5-28. Medical Command

Military police hospital security detachments are provided for the security and general police activities in and around general hospitals and convalescent centers.

5-29. Transportation Command

Military police guard battalions are provided for the protection of supplies, trains, railways, and fixed facilities connected with railway operations. Normally, one military police

guard battalion consisting of a variable number of military police guard companies is allocated for each transportation railway operating group, and one military police guard company is allocated for each transportation railway operating battalion.

5-30. Supply and Maintenance Command

Military police physical security companies are provided for the security of special ammunition. Normally, one company is allocated for each ammunition battalion DS/GS of the supply and maintenance command. Other military police units are provided as required for the protection of field depots, pipelines, tank farms, and other facilities of the supply and maintenance command.

CHAPTER 6

AREA SUPPORT GROUP

Section I. GENERAL

6-1. General

a. Mission and Functions. Area Support Groups are assigned areas of responsibility dependent upon densities of military units and materiel to be supported, as well as political boundaries and identifiable terrain features. They provide direct combat service support for the TASCOM commands, and other designated forces in the COMMZ. The Area Support Groups will be tailored for specific missions assigned by Headquarters TASCOM through Headquarters ASCOM. They will assist those supported installations of the other TASCOM commands in matters within the purview of the ASGP's responsibility. Functions to be performed include—

- (1) Personnel services.
- (2) Legal services.
- (3) Maintenance services (except ammunition and medical).
- (4) Transportation services.
- (5) Supply and services (except ammunition and medical supply).
- (6) Installation support.
- (7) Military Police support.
- (8) Military Intelligence support.
- (9) Explosive Ordnance disposal.
- (10) Rear area security and area damage control.
- (11) Collection, classification, and salvage of supplies and equipment.
- (12) Comptroller Services.
- (13) Cryptologists.

b. Organization. See figure 43.

c. Command Relationships.

- (1) With ASCOM— The Area Support Group is a major subordinate command of the Area Support Command.

- (2) With assigned or attached units— Normal command relationships govern.
- (3) With units of other commands located within the group area— A host-tenant relationship exists between the Area Support Group which is providing direct support to units in the area.

6-2. Concept of Operations

a. The operating units of the Area Support Groups will provide direct combat service support for the TASCOM commands and other designated forces in the COMMZ. These groups will be tailored for specific missions assigned by Headquarters TASCOM through the Headquarters ASCOM. Elements of the Area Support Groups will be deployed in proximity to forces and materiel supported where practicable; however, requirements for dispersion and security will be observed. Area Support Groups are responsible for RAP.

b. Area Support Groups provide direct support services (less ammunition and medical) to approximately 15,000 personnel to be supported. This capability can be expanded to support of up to 30,000 personnel by the addition of units or through the utilization of non-military labor.

c. The Area Support Group may, in specific situations directed by TASCOM, assume control of all TASCOM functions in the group area. Such situations may arise during RAP activities. Area Support Group control in such situations is for the purpose of providing centralized control to insure essential TASCOM missions. The senior officer of each of the other TASCOM commands located in the area

assumes control of TASCOM mission activities but under Area Support Group control. Personnel and supply movements continue through the group area under group control to the adjacent Area Support Group. Preselected stocks in both rear and forward depots are placed in movement by depots at Area Support Group direction. The other TASCOM commands re-assume control at TASCOM direction. Periods of control by Area Support Groups should be relatively short. Area Support Group staffing for normal operations with augmentation of

senior officers of the other TASCOM commands in emergencies provides a staff capable of supervising all activities for short periods.

d. Operations of each of the units assigned or attached to the Area Support Group are described in paragraphs 6-3 through 6-32.

6-3. Organizations and Capabilities

Each unit of the Area Support Group is described in the following sections. Capabilities of all Area Support Group units are based upon the requirement to support 15,000 troops.

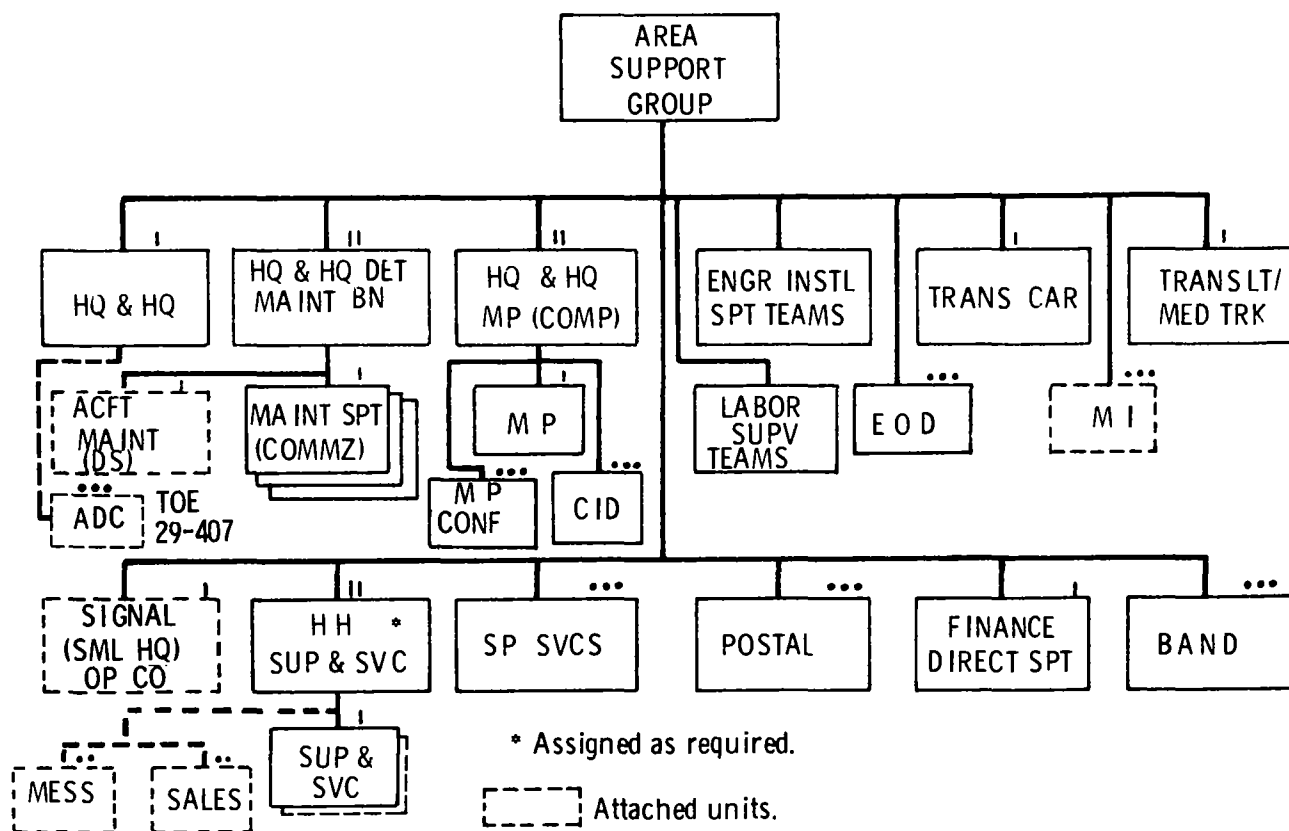


Figure 43. Area Support Group, ASCOM.

Section II. HEADQUARTERS, AREA SUPPORT GROUP

6-4. General

a. *Mission.* To provide command and control of assigned and attached combat service support units forming a composite, multifunctional task organization.

b. *Functions.*

(1) The Area Support Group Headquarters provides the organizational

structure, personnel, and equipment required for command, control, staff planning, and supervision of assigned or attached units.

(2) The functional areas coordinated and supervised by the directors of personnel, security, plans and operations, installations, services, supply, and

maintenance, generally parallel those in the general staff sections of the Area Support Command.

- (3) Cryptologistics support, to include issue, supply, accounting, and maintenance of COMSEC equipment and materiel, and the reproduction from multilith masters of key lists, numeral and operation codes, and authentication systems.

c. *Organization.* See figure 44.

d. *Command Relationships.*

- (1) With higher headquarters— Normal staff relationships.
- (2) With subordinate headquarters of assigned units— Normal command.
- (3) With attached units— Operational control and technical supervision.

6-5. Concept of Operations

The Area Support Command Headquarters analyzes missions assigned by higher headquarters; plans and allocates resources to subordinate units; directs deployment of units and installations; coordinates rear area protection matters; and, in general, assures the most efficient control and employment of personnel, materiel, time, and facilities in providing combat service support to designated forces. The Directorate Staff elements of the Headquarters, Area Support Group, perform the following functions within the overall responsibilities assigned to the group.

a. *Director of Personnel.*

- (1) Coordinates personnel policies which include promotions, appointments, demotions, classification, assignment (including reassignment), decorations, awards, separations, and rotations, and administrative policies which include, forms management, records disposition, reproduction control, and publications control.
- (2) Coordinates military police functions in the areas of discipline, law, and order; prisoners of war and civilian internees; crime investigation and prevention; and confinement.
- (3) Advises the commander on the operation of the postal units assigned to the group.

- (4) Analyzes personnel management data received from the supporting Personnel Services Company and takes appropriate action.
- (5) Coordinates group personnel actions with the supporting Personnel Services Company.
- (6) Provides planning, guidance, policies, and priorities for Chaplain activities.
- (7) Coordinates band and special services support.
- (8) When a comptroller is not authorized in the area support group, the following functions are added:
 - (a) Reports control.
 - (b) Staff responsibility for finance units assigned to the group.

b. *Comptroller.* A Comptroller is added to the staff of the Area Support Group upon determination of need by higher headquarters. The Comptroller advises and assists the Commander on matters pertaining to finance service, management engineering, programming and budgeting, and internal review matters. Those comptroller functions performed by other staff elements when there is no comptroller will be assumed by the comptroller when he is assigned. A type organization is depicted on figure 45. Functions to be performed are—

- (1) Provides professional management engineering advice and guidance.
- (2) Conducts management studies.
- (3) Evaluates new missions and recommends efficient and expeditious methods of accomplishment.
- (4) Administers the work simplification program, performance analysis program, and reports control program.
- (5) Coordinates and develops funding requirements and prepares budgeting reports.
- (6) Analyzes the utilization of funds, identifies problem areas and recommends courses of action.
- (7) Conducts internal reviews.
- (8) Audits non-appropriated funds.
- (9) Performs staff review of Reports of Survey and Reports of Boards of Officers as provided for in AR 735-11.
- (10) Represents the command in contact

with General Accounting Office and Army Audit Agency.

- (11) Coordinates the operations of and exercises technical control over assigned or attached finance units.

c. Director of Security, Plans and Operations.

- (1) Prepares planning guidance, policies, and programs pertaining to command organizations, operations, and functions.
- (2) Develops and maintains troop basis.
- (3) Develops the command operations orders.
- (4) Develops policies and guidance for, and evaluates the training of, headquarters and assigned/attached subordinate units.
- (5) Monitors COMSEC operations.
- (6) Coordinates displacements of subordinate commands and assignments of facilities.
- (7) Develops plans and policies for the collection, processing, and dissemination of intelligence within the group.
- (8) Coordinates the intelligence activities of the attached Military Intelligence Detachment, Security.
- (9) Provides guidance for and exercises operational control over rear area protection (RAP) operations within the Area Support Group jurisdiction, to include EOD. Rear area protection operations are covered in greater detail in FM 54-8 (Test) and FM 19-45 (Test).
- (10) Provides staff guidance and planning for physical security activities.

d. Director of Installations.

- (1) Advises and assists the commander in all matters pertaining to engineer support, and directs the operations of engineer units assigned or attached.
- (2) Prepares, coordinates, implements plans and policies for repair, maintenance, fire protection, and (in the case of common use utilities) operation of all real property and utilities assigned to the Area Support Group.
- (3) Plans and coordinates requirements for installations support operating

stocks, and recommends changes to the engineer troop basis.

- (4) Prepares and coordinates the group construction program, including approved requests from using units, for submission through command channels to TASCUM.
- (5) Prepares, coordinates, and submits to the engineer construction element(s) in general support, requests for minor new construction or rehabilitation. (Minor in this case is that which can be accomplished without affecting established programs and priorities.)
- (6) Plans, coordinates, and directs real estate operations to include survey, inventory, recording, and disposition.
- (7) Provides liaison with supporting construction units, and performs technical inspection of completed construction as a precondition to acceptance by the Area Support Group.

e. Director of Services.

- (1) Coordinates and supervises activities in the area of communications as it applies to combat service support.
 - (2) Provides decontamination services, food services, and graves registration support.
- (3) Develops the services portion of the group administrative order.
- (4) Develops and makes recommendations for the troop list and for reorganization and relocation of TOE service units.
- (5) Develops and recommends priorities, in conjunction with other directorate staff sections, for the services provided.
- (6) Develops policies and plans for provision and location of laundry and bath facilities, frequency of use, and criteria for the establishment of clothing exchange operations.
- (7) Coordinates and supervises post exchange operations, to include locations, area coverage, and scope of operations.

f. Director of Supply.

- (1) Implements policies, plans and pro-

- grams, and coordinates and supervises supply activities.
- (2) Develops the supply portion of the group administrative order.
 - (3) Establishes supply levels based on directives of higher headquarters.
 - (4) Implements policies, priorities, allocations, and criteria for controlled items.
 - (5) Reviews supply activities to evaluate the efficiency of supply functions and to insure that supply plans and policies are being carried out.
 - (6) Implements supply procedures (requisition, issue, storage, and accounting) and modifications thereto.
 - (7) Coordinates and controls small local purchases and coordinates with other TASCUM mission commands, as appropriate, on local procurement.
 - (8) Reviews and approves proposed stockage lists.
 - (9) Coordinates and supervises salvage and property disposal activities of subordinate units.

g. Director of Maintenance. The Director of Maintenance functions in accordance with policies of the group command and policies, instructions, and directives of ASCOM. Overall control over the maintenance support operations of group units is exercised by the ASCOM maintenance staff, and is based on policies and directives of ASCOM and higher headquarters, support requirements, and reports and data provided by maintenance support units directly to the ASCOM maintenance management center (MMC) or its supporting ADP Center. Based on command guidance, policies, and the receipt and analysis of information, ASCOM provides group with instructions, policies, directives, revised mission statements, priorities, and the like. Within this guidance, the Director of maintenance exercises technical and administrative supervision over maintenance and maintenance-related functions of group maintenance units, and insures the implementation of directives, policies, and programs. In addition, the maintenance staff section routinely coordinates and cooperates with other staff elements in accordance with group policies and SOP. Spe-

cific functions of the director of maintenance section include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Exercising technical and administrative supervision over maintenance support operations of the group, including repair parts supply to supported units, in accordance with plans, programs, and policies of ASCOM.
- (2) Planning, scheduling, and conducting inspections of the maintenance operations assigned or attached maintenance units.
- (3) Providing advice, recommendations, and technical information to the commander and other staff elements on all matters relating to maintenance support operations, requirements, and capabilities and limitations of maintenance support units.
- (4) Provides technical assistance and advice to subordinate units on all aspects of maintenance and repair parts supply to procedures, techniques, and tasks.
- (5) Recommending realignment of support missions of units of the maintenance battalion as necessary to compensate for overload conditions in workloads. Recommending increases in group maintenance capability or changes in the support mission of the group as necessary because of overall group workload overloads.
- (6) Coordinates maintenance support operational matters with the subordinate maintenance battalion and supporting commands.
- (7) Recommends deployment of maintenance units of the group in accordance with plans of higher headquarters.
- (8) Determines technical training requirements of subordinate maintenance units, makes recommendations to the director of security, plans, and operations relatives to training requirements and scheduling, and supervises such training.
- (9) Assures implementation of policies

and directives of higher headquarters; interprets policies and directives as necessary; disseminates information and guidance to subordinate maintenance units; and prepares group policies, plans, and SOP's relatives to maintenance operations which are based on the policies and plans of higher headquarters.

- (10) Assists subordinate maintenance units in determining standards to be employed in the establishment of appropriate production and quality control techniques, and in the resolution of problem areas that develop, to include those related to facility, personnel, repair parts, and special equipment requirements.
- (11) Periodically reviews authorized stockage lists of subordinate maintenance units to assure realistic stockage in accordance with mission requirements.
- (12) Assures conformance to priorities established for maintenance support and issuance of maintenance float stocks.
- (13) Determines reporting requirements. Provides staff advice on the format, content, and frequency of required reports. Also evaluates reports and other maintenance management or materiel readiness information provided by higher headquarters. Takes or recommends action to remedy problem areas or to improve efficiency.
- (14) Evaluates, utilizes, and disseminates management data and other maintenance management information developed and provided by higher echelons in the maintenance management system.
- (15) Provides staff recommendations relative to materiel readiness within the group.
- (16) Coordinates and supervises the classification of captured, abandoned, and unserviceable materiel.
- (17) Establishes and implements procedures for control of maintenance

float stocks of subordinate maintenance units.

- (18) Determines requirements for civilian labor or military personnel as required for augmentation of subordinate maintenance units, and makes recommendations relating thereto.
- (19) Obtains and maintains information relatives to current and forecasted workload and current and planned operations to facilitate planning and supervision of the maintenance effort.

h. Administrative Services Office. This office performs the usual duties of an administrative office. It provides internal administrative services to the Area Support Group headquarters to include a distribution center, reproduction facilities, central classified document control and repository, forms management, and library service for headquarters correspondence and publications. It coordinates with the servicing army post office for receipt and dispatch of headquarters official mail and coordinates and provides liaison with the servicing central records library for difficult or specialized records not retrievable by headquarters staff sections with their input-output devices.

(1) The Distribution and Classified Branch—

- (a) Receives all official "hard copy" correspondence addressed to the commander, determines the action requirement and information needs within the headquarters and delivers correspondence to the various staff sections of the headquarters. It also receives correspondence from the sections for routing to other sections within the headquarters or to other commands, and coordinates with the servicing army post office for external dispatch. Unclassified messages transmitted over the signal operated communications systems are received from the signal communications center, actioned, suspense processed if required, and then distributed to the responsible staff section. Outgoing messages to the signal communica-

tions center are dispatched direct to the center by the originating staff section with an information copy to the distribution and classified branch, when required. All staff sections are equipped with electronic devices to aid in the receipt, preparation, and dispatch of unclassified correspondence.

- (b) Exercises control over the flow of all classified documents to and from the Area Support Group headquarters. Upon receipt of incoming classified documents, the branch assigns the ASG control number and determines the action section of the headquarters. Sections of the headquarters requiring use of classified documents on a daily basis retain the documents within their sections as needed. Depending upon the nature of the material, the section returns the document to the classified documents element for retention or destruction when it is no longer required. The branch maintains a reference file on all retained classified documents. Control registers, receipts, and inventories are maintained.
- (2) The operations branch conducts the forms management and records disposition programs for the headquarters and operates input-output devices to a servicing computer center for management of the creation and disposition of forms, and records. The branch operates equipment for reproduction of documents required by elements of the headquarters for internal headquarters use; documents needing volume duplication for external distribution are transmitted to the Administrative Service Detachment assigned to the Personnel and Administration Battalion, Area Support Command. The branch provides publications services to headquarters staff sections and office supply services to the Director of Personnel Office as a whole. The unit also pro-

vides coordination and liaison support with the servicing central records library in the Personnel and Administration Battalion for problem or specialized records which other headquarters staff sections are unable to retrieve directly from the library with the input-output devices located in the staff sections.

i. Personal Staff.

(1) Information Officer.

- (a) Advises the Commander and staff on all aspects of command information, public information, and Command relations with the public.
- (b) Coordinates and supervises all public information functions within the group and all command information to include information planning and dissemination of command information.
- (c) Disseminates information pertaining to the Command to appropriate information media in accordance with established Command and security policies.
- (d) Plans positive and continuing public relations programs to gain and maintain public understanding, good will, and support.
- (e) Maintains liaison with, receives, escorts and controls certain activities of civilian and military information media representatives, and assists them in obtaining and clearing material relating to the Command.
- (f) Observes and analyzes trends in public opinion.
- (g) Insures that material for public release has been reviewed for security clearance under established policies.
- (h) Prepares the public information and command information portions of SOP and of operational plans and orders.
- (i) Makes recommendations for the training and using of personnel assigned to information duties.

(2) *Inspector General.*

- (a) Inquires into and reports upon matters which pertain to the performance of the mission, state of discipline, efficiency and economy by conducting inspections, investigations, surveys and studies as directed by the Commander and as prescribed by law and Army regulations.
 - (b) Consults all staff section, prior to making inspections, to obtain special items for attention of inspection personnel and to obtain technical assistance.
 - (c) Advises staff sections concerning matters noted during inspections and furnishes them with copies of extracts of inspection reports of direct interest to the staff section.
 - (d) Receives, investigates, and reports upon allegations, complaints, and grievances of individuals and agencies.
 - (e) Recommends remedial action to correct deficiencies and delinquencies noted in inspections or investigations.
 - (f) Advises the Commander concerning the releasability of information from IG reports of inspection or investigation.
- (3) *Staff Judge Advocate* (fig. 46). The Staff Judge Advocate is the legal advisor of the Commander and has the resources of the Judge Advocate Section, which is a part of the personal staff. The Staff Judge Advocate furnishes legal advice to the Command, staff and subordinate commanders; in matters relating to military justice, he is required by law to communicate directly with the Commander. He is authorized to communicate with the Staff Judge Advocate of superior, subordinate and adjacent commands, as well as with the Judge Advocate General. The Staff Judge Advocate is responsible for the administration of military justice within the Command;

furnishing legal advice and assistance to military and other authorized personnel concerning personal legal problems of a civil nature; administration of claims, including certification for payment when appropriate; providing legal opinions on international law problems (e.g., Hague Regulations, the Geneva Conventions of 1949, status of forces agreements); examining procurement contracts and furnishing advice in connection therewith; administration of war crimes matters within the Command, and the operational control of Judge Advocate Service Operations teams (TOE 27-500) when attached. In view of the fact that this group will be performing post, camp, and station functions for as many as 15,000 troops, a judge advocate section of the size found in the current infantry division is provided this group. Legal services for the group and supported units are provided as follows:

- (a) *Legal assistance.* The Staff Judge Advocate will provide legal assistance to authorized personnel in accordance with DA Directives. This service will be available, not only to personnel of the group and assigned units, but to personnel of other command activities located within the group's area of responsibility. The legal assistance office may be physically located within the Judge Advocate Section or elsewhere as the particular situation may require. The aim will be to provide the service to as many as possible and to avoid the requirement for any soldier to make a long journey for this purpose. If there are units located in remote areas, then provision will be made for periodic visits by the legal assistance officer to those units. Firm doctrine to apply at all times and in all places cannot and should not be prescribed. Each situation will require its own solution to the end

that the Army Legal Assistance Program is effectively carried out.

- (b) *Military affairs.* The Staff Judge Advocate will provide legal advice to the Commander and staff in such areas as board actions, questions of pecuniary liability, elimination proceedings, procurement actions, and international law. In the latter field, a certain amount of international law problems may be anticipated whether the group is occupying enemy territory (Geneva Conventions) or located in a friendly allied country (status of forces agreements). Whenever the situation, the Area Support Group will be in daily contact at the working level with local governments and their inhabitants.
- (c) *Military justice.* The Group Commander will be authorized to convene general courts-martial. Subordinate commanders will exercise summary and special courts-martial jurisdiction. Subordinate units of the group, as well as other command activities within the group's area of responsibility, will be attached to the group for the administration of military justice. This will permit a more expeditious handling of cases, without prejudice to either the Government or the accused. It will also relieve the other command commanders of a multitude of administrative details requiring his personal attention, incident to the exercise of general courts-martial jurisdiction.

- (d) *Claims.* The Staff Judge Advocate will supervise and administer all matters pertaining to claims, to include certification for payment when appropriate. These will include claims from military personnel for loss of property incident to service and claims from local nationals for losses arising from noncombat activities of the Army. Claims in the latter category are investigated and evaluated by the group judge advocate and forwarded to the theater claims service for final adjudication.

- (e) *Judge Advocate General Service Organization.* Judge Advocate General Service Organization Teams (TOE 27-500) are theater army troops. They may be attached to the group to assist with unusually heavy workloads. When attached, they are under the operational control of the Staff Judge Advocate.

6-6. Organizations and Capabilities

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Area Support Group, plans, directs and supervises the provision of direct support service within an area of the COMMZ, and plans and coordinates the provision of rear area security and area damage control in the group area. It is normally assigned to Headquarters, Area Support Command, on the basis of one per 15,000 to 30,000 troops to be supported in the COMMZ. The group also exercises territorial control over its area of responsibility for RAP and physical security. It is dependent upon other organizations for transport, security, personnel administration, and communications support.

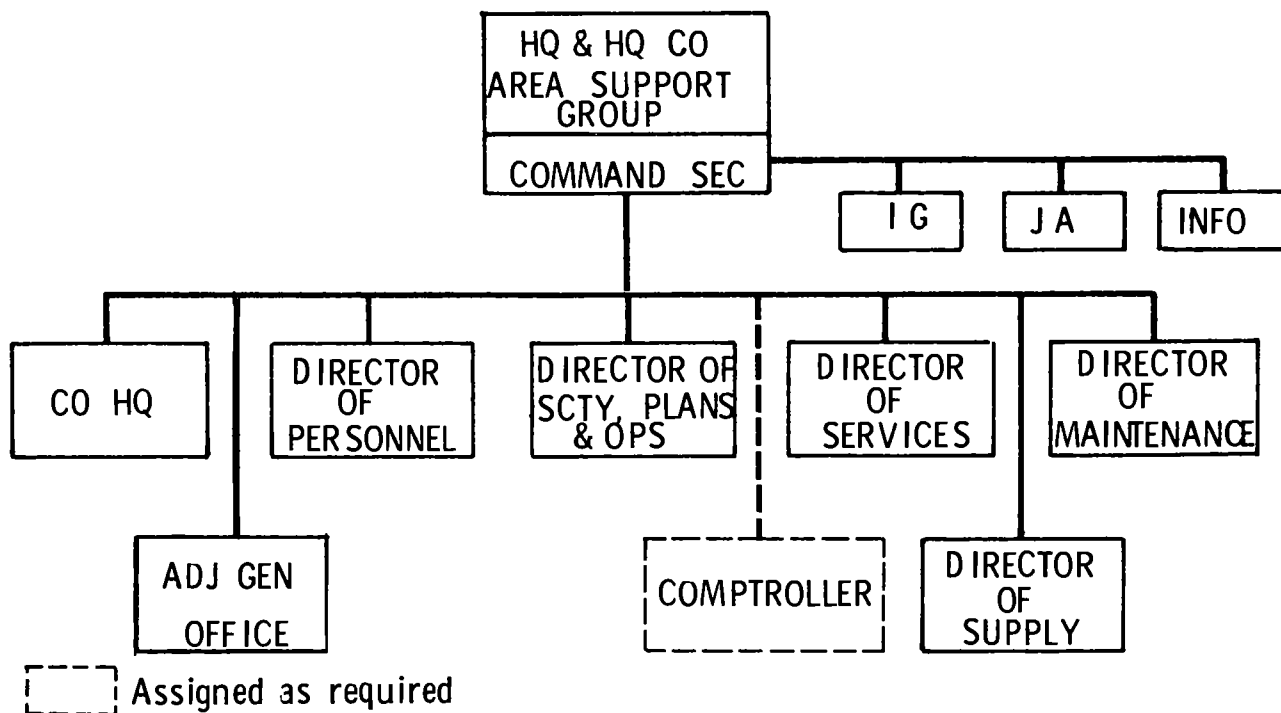


Figure 44. HHC, Area Support Group, TOE 54-422.

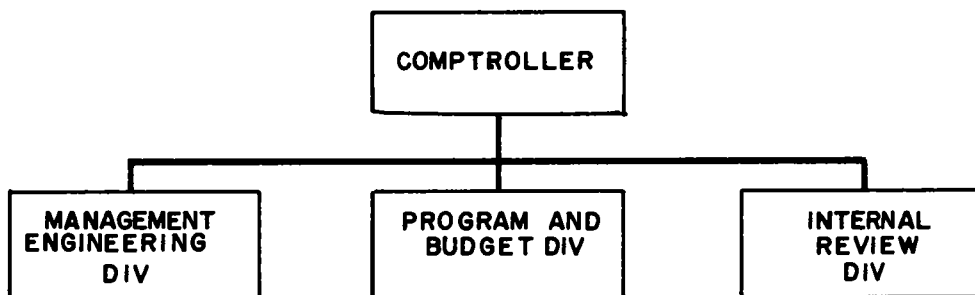


Figure 45. Comptroller, Area Support Group.

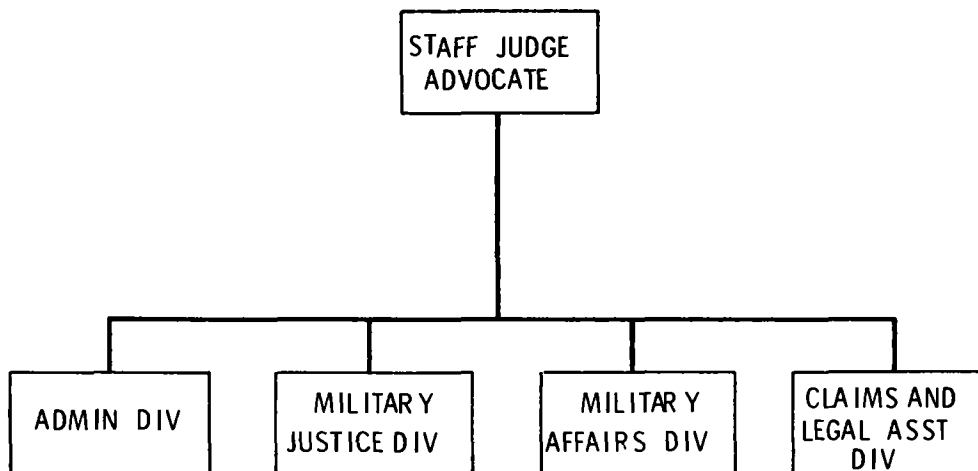


Figure 46. Judge Advocate Section, Area Support Group.

Section III. PERSONNEL SERVICES

6-7. General

a. Mission and Functions. In addition to coordinating routine group personnel actions (the primary source of personnel action support is in the Personnel and Administration Battalion of the ASCOM) and internal administrative services for the headquarters, the personnel directorate supervises activities that provide the following support: Chaplain, postal, band, special services, law and order, labor, and miscellaneous personal services.

b. Director of Personnel. The internal divisions of the Director of Personnel are shown in figure 47. The Director of Personnel is the coordinating staff officer for and exercises operational control over separate TOE units which perform the functions of postal, band, special services, law and order, and labor services. He also coordinates and exercises operational control over finance services when there is no Area Support Group Comptroller.

c. Command Relationships.

- (1) With other Area Support Group directorate staff elements and higher headquarters—Normal staff relationships.
- (2) With subordinate units — Normal staff relationships.

6-8. Concept of Operations

In accomplishing its assigned mission and functions, the personnel service organization utilizes the resources of its assigned and attached units to supplement its capabilities. Maximum efficient utilization of personnel, equipment, and time is achieved by the planning, allocation, and control of available resources.

a. Chaplain Services. The Staff Chaplain advises the commander and staff on all matters of religion, morals, and morale as affected by religion and operates a religious program for the group and such other chaplain support activities as directed. He provides planning, coordination, and execution of the religious program to include religious services, character guidance instruction, counselling, and pastoral care and religious education, and performs duties as outlined in FM 16-5. He coordinates with chaplains of larger units of the other TASCOM commands, security combat units, air defense units and other armed forces to provide emergency assistance and denominational and area religious coverage as required, and plans, coordinates, and executes chaplain portion of group RAP contingency plans to include lodger unit chaplains.

- (1) The Staff Chaplain receives and distributes chaplain ecclesiastical sup-

plies to lodger unit chaplains. When so directed he may operate a religious retreat center which is co-located with a recreation center, and under the operational control of the Theater Chaplain Support Agency. When appropriate, and as directed, he may perform religious interment services in nearby TASCOM cemeteries.

- (2) Normally, the primary responsibility of the group chaplain is to provide chaplain support to personnel assigned to the group, to include religious services, character guidance, counselling, pastoral care, and religious education.
- (3) A balanced, coordinated program of religious, religio-cultural, and religio-social activities is planned and operated so as to be available to all personnel of the area.
- (4) The Area Support Group Chaplain has responsibility for coordinating the overall religious coverage, religious supply distribution and RAP contingency plan with all chaplains located and/or operating in the group area of support responsibility.
- (5) When so directed, he arranges for training and spiritual development conferences for chaplains in the area.
- (6) When directed to operate a religious retreat center, the group chaplain is authorized additional personnel to assist in the administration and direction of the retreats, conferences, and days of recollection. Plans, coordination, and scheduling are performed by the Theater Chaplain Agency of the Personnel Command.
- (7) Interment services will be conducted by the Area Group chaplains who are located adjacent to a TASCOM cemetery. Plans, coordination, and scheduling are performed by the Theater Chaplain Agency.
- (8) The staff chaplain exercises no control over chaplains assigned to subordinate elements of the group. However, he provides technical supervision, staff coordination, and pro-

fessional assistance through command channels for all chaplains assigned to subordinate elements of the group. The chaplain staff element is an integral part of the staff section of the Division of Personnel and Administration. It furnishes the headquarters with the capability for furnishing chaplain support to all personnel assigned to the group. The chaplain element is organized as follows:

Senior Chaplain — Supervision
and Operations

Asst Chaplain—Operations

Chief Asst Chap — Religious
Operations

The staff chaplain is responsible for planning and coordinating the entire religious program of the command. He will assume all the staff responsibilities outlined for the chaplain in FM 16-5. He will have direct access, including privileged communication, to the commander on matters of pertinent command interest in order to fulfill his role as pastor/confessor to the entire headquarters. Normally, the chaplain element will be located in the vicinity of the group headquarters. However, the element may very well operate in two locations and, depending on the situation and degree of troop density and/or dispersion, this may become the normal method of operation.

b. Postal Services. The Army Post Office operates under the supervision of the Director of Personnel, Area Support Group. The Army Post Office (APO) locates its teams throughout the area supported. The mail processing team receives bulk mail from and dispatches bulk mail to Personnel Command general support postal units. The mail processing team processes incoming mail for units served. Troop units receive their mail from the incoming APO mail processing team. Outgoing (CONUS) mail is not processed by the mail processing team (sorting mail by zip code is accomplished in CONUS). Postal finance teams provided postal services other than mail handling for units and individuals

served. The Army Post Office headquarters team is responsible for accounting for postal monies and postal effects.

- (1) One Army Post Office (APO) is assigned to each Area Support Group and supports a troop population of up to 15,000. All units assigned, attached, or operating within the Area Support Group geographical area are supported by the APO.
- (2) "Mailing address only" designations for units such as logistical support units and TASCOM commands that receive large volumes of official mail are established through the APO.
- (3) The APO receives mail from the servicing mail processing team of the general support Postal Company, Personnel Command, located at a mail terminal and sorts the mail by supported unit. Mail for dispatch is received from the supported unit and forwarded to the general support processing team.
- (4) Postal finance services are provided by six teams (GB) and one team (GA). Each GB team is capable of supporting 2,500 troops and the GA team provides support to the headquarters, Area Support Group.
- (5) The commanding officer of the APO is responsible for the inspections of all unit mail rooms of supported units. Reports of inspection are forwarded to the next higher headquarters to which the inspected unit is assigned.
- (6) Undelivered mail is returned to the APO and forwarded through postal channels to the locator teams, Personnel Command, for disposition.

c. Army Band. The band, TOE 12-107, provides band music for military ceremonies and special services activities conducted within the Area Support Group area. It provides support to units on an "on-call" basis and provides "combos" for special services rest areas.

d. Special Services. A service team of the Special Services Detachment, TOE 12-18, provides a rest area, for combat and combat support troops. The rest area, supervised by one

team, can provide facilities for rest and relaxation for maximum of 750 personnel. Additional Special Teams are assigned on an "as required" basis to the Area Support Group. Other units must support the team to provide the additional support such as chaplain, finance, postal, exchange, bath, and medical (fig. 48).

e. Law and Order. The Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Police Battalion and its assigned/attached units (chap. 5) maintain law and order by providing—

- (1) Control of traffic.
- (2) Crime prevention.
- (3) Criminal investigation.
- (4) Circulation control of individuals.
- (5) Assistance in RAP.

f. Labor Service. Although staff supervision of labor rests primarily with the Director of Personnel, all other directorate staff sections will be concerned with the utilization of labor within their functional areas. The labor service organization and functions include—

- (1) TOE 20-20 Teams, Labor Supervision Organizations providing command, administration and labor supervision of non-U.S. labor elements, will be assigned to the Area Support Group as follows:
 - (a) One Area Headquarters to supervise up to 10 Center Headquarters.
 - (b) One Center Headquarters to supervise up to 10 District or Section Headquarters.
 - (c) One District Headquarters to supervise 101 to 250 individuals.
- (2) The appropriate civil affairs headquarters establishes policies for the employment of displaced persons, refugees, and enemy nationals, and to execute agreements with civil authorities for the procurement and employment of local labor.
- (3) First line supervision, transportation to and from work site, and provision of work tools are responsibilities of the using unit.

6-9. Organizations and Capabilities

a. Postal Detachment—Army Post Office (teams from TOE 12-550, Postal Services Company) (fig. 49), is similar to a large city post office, with branches throughout the area in troop concentrations to provide convenient postal service to units and individuals. The Army Post Office provides letter mail, package, stamp, and postal money order services. The normal basis of allocation is one Army Post Office per 15,000 personnel served. It is assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Area Support Group, and must be attached to supported units for mess, maintenance and transportation.

b. Band, TOE 12-107 (fig. 50), provides band music for military ceremonies and special services activities conducted within the Area Support Group. One band is assigned to the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Area Support Group, and must be attached to

other units for mess, maintenance, and transportation.

c. Special Services Team, TOE 12-18 (fig. 51), provides rest areas for rest and relaxation on the basis of one per 15,000 personnel served. It can also provide facilities for the rest and relaxation for the maximum 750 personnel. The Special Services Team is assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Area Support Group.

d. Labor Supervision Organizations, Teams, TOE 20-20, provide command, administration and labor supervision on non-U.S. labor elements as follows: One Area Headquarters to supervise up to ten District or Section Headquarters; one Center Headquarters to supervise up to ten District or Section Headquarters; one District Headquarters to supervise 101 to 250 individuals.

e. Law and order organizations and capabilities are described in chapter 5.

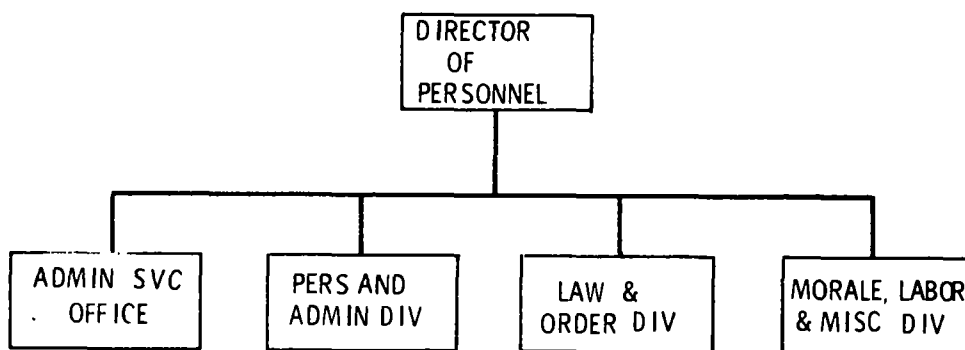


Figure 47. Director of Personnel, Area Support Group.

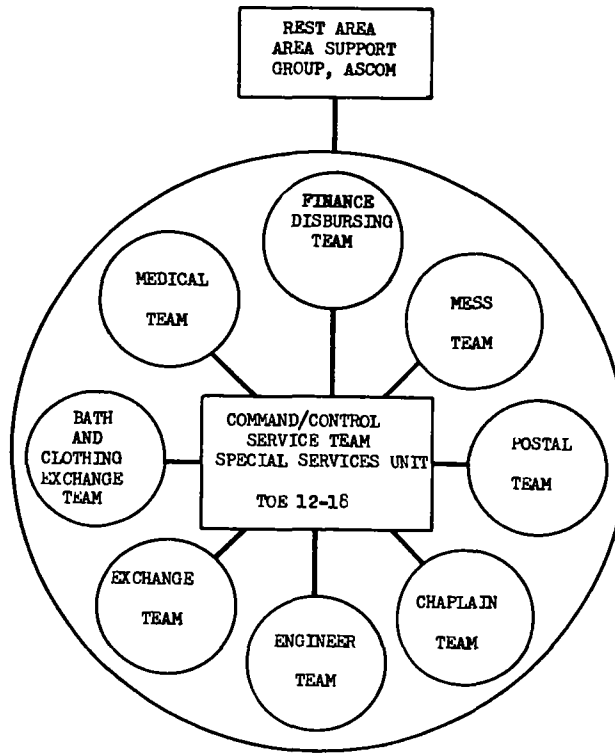


Figure 48. Support Requirements for a Rest Area, Are a Support Group, Area Support Command, TASCOM.

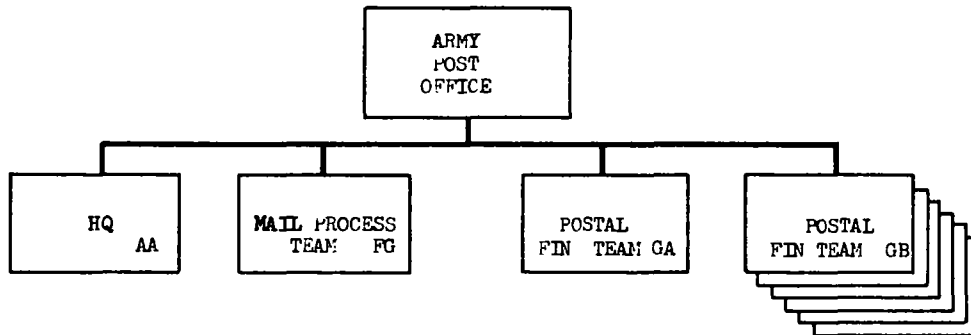


Figure 49. Army Post Office, Area Support Group.

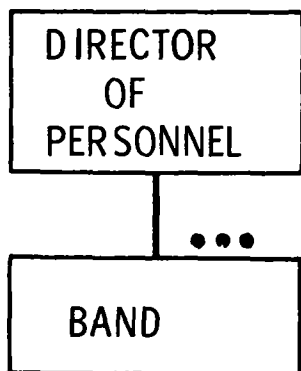


Figure 50. Band.

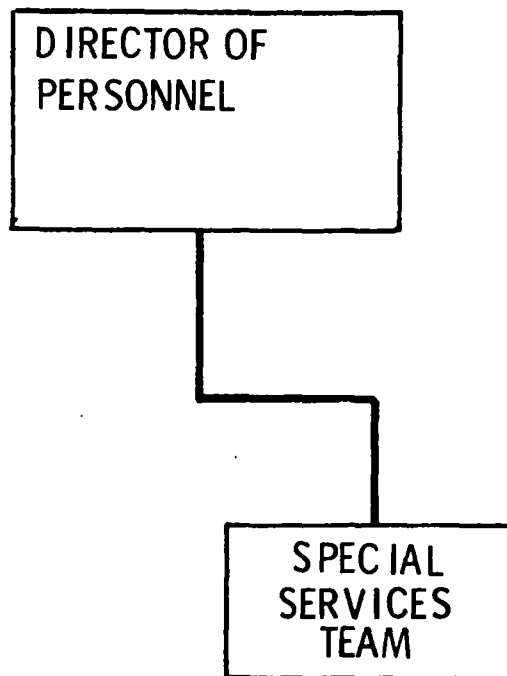


Figure 51. Special Services Team.

Section IV. MAINTENANCE SERVICES

6-10. General

The direct support maintenance and repair parts supply portion of the group mission normally is performed by a maintenance battalion. This battalion is composed of a headquarters and headquarters detachment, one or more maintenance support companies, COMMZ, and, if required, a transportation aircraft maintenance DS company. These units provide direct support maintenance and repair parts support to units in or passing through the COMMZ. In the event that less than three maintenance companies are assigned to an area support group, a battalion-type organization utilizing a battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment is not employed; instead, the maintenance company(ies) operate directly under the supervision of the support group Director of Maintenance.

a. Mission and Functions. Maintenance elements provide direct support maintenance services by performing the following functions:

- (1) Equipment repair, to include auto-

motive, construction, electrical generation, refrigeration, air compressor, electronic, chemical, instruments and fire control, artillery, aircraft, small arms, materiel handling equipment, office machines, and heavy canvas and leather items.

- (2) Direct exchange (DX) of serviceable for unserviceable components.
- (3) Issue of repair parts.
- (4) Technical inspection of equipment and material.
- (5) Evacuation of unserviceable equipment to designated Supply and Maintenance Command field depots.
- (6) Classification of unserviceable items.
- (7) Technical assistance and advice to supported units.

b. Organization of Director of Maintenance. See figure 52.

c. Command Relationships.

- (1) With other Area Support Group directorate staff elements and higher headquarters—Normal staff relationships.

- (2) With subordinate units—Operational control and technical supervision.

6-11. Concept of Operations

a. The maintenance workload of group maintenance units is predicated on mission assignments directed by group headquarters. Higher headquarters will assign group responsibility for providing maintenance support to all units within or passing through a specified area. Each battalion deploys its subordinate units in a manner best designed to satisfy support requirements in its area, and assigns support missions to each maintenance company of the battalion.

b. Higher headquarters provides directives, policies, and instructions for implementation by group. It provides instructions on evacuation of unserviceable or scrap; provides policies for control of maintenance floats; provides instruction on repair time limits for the repair of specific types of items; directs fabrication of repair parts, when necessary; provides information on the deployment of new troops into the area which require support; indicates priority of effort for specific supported units, when necessary; provides information on the scheduling of MWO application, as necessary; directs investigation of problem areas as evidenced in reports or data arriving at higher headquarters; indicates supply levels for repair parts stockage; and directs redeployment of units or reassignment of support missions when necessary to satisfy differing support requirements. Most of these instructions and guidance relative to maintenance operations of the group and its maintenance units emanate from the Maintenance Management Center (MMC) of higher headquarters. Thus, the MMC exercises a great deal of influence over operations of group maintenance units. However, instructions and guidance which affect the operations of maintenance support companies are provided through command channels (e.g., ASCOM to support group, to maintenance battalion, to maintenance support company).

c. Technical supervision of actual maintenance performance within the group structure is a day-to-day function of group headquarters, with responsibility being vested in

the Director of Maintenance and his staff. This section recommends deployment, recommends changes in support mission assignments, directs the implementation or change of operational procedures, and monitors maintenance support performance—all in accordance with assigned missions, instructions, and policies as provided by higher headquarters. In addition, the director of maintenance and his staff concern themselves with improvement of maintenance or maintenance management and repair parts supply procedures; proper application of standards; adherence to established policies, priorities, and procedures; development of procedures where no procedures exist or existing procedures are inadequate; staff recommendations and planning with respect to materiel readiness and maintenance performance; and problem identification and resolution.

d. The Director of Maintenance and his section will perform inspections as required by the group commander or higher headquarters, or to determine whether the repair parts and maintenance support missions of subordinate units are being accomplished in accordance with proper procedures and in accordance with established policies, SOP, directives, and priorities. The conduct of inspections, though, is but a minor aspect of the section's overall responsibilities. Primarily, the section serves as "overseer" of the group maintenance support effort, being responsible to the group commander to assure continuity of operations and effectiveness and efficiency of maintenance performance. The section obtains information copies of "status or activity" reports, production difficulty reports, and the like prepared by subordinate units and submitted to the MMC of higher headquarters. These reports contain such information as workload status, performance figures, backlogs relating to specific items wherein the command has a special interest (normally major items) and problems that cannot be handled at reporting unit level and require the attention, assistance, or support of higher headquarters. When the Director of Maintenance and his section can take action at group level to remedy difficulties or potential problem areas evidenced in the information copies of these reports, they will do so and inform higher headquarters of the action taken.

The section will also receive data and information resulting from the collection, processing, and analysis of data generated through Army equipment records system procedures and provided by the ASCOM MMC.

e. A direct line of communications exists between the maintenance battalion(s) of the support group and the ASCOM MMC and ADP center. This line is utilized for the direct submission of punched card data and reports from units of the maintenance battalion to the ASCOM MMC. Higher headquarters, however, provides routine and maintenance management information and direction through subordinate support group headquarters. While the area support group does not become interposed between its subordinate units and its higher headquarters on matters relating to reports and maintenance data required for maintenance management and control at the ASCOM level, it nevertheless must assure its receipt of current data and other information pertaining to or affecting operations of units of the group. Thus, the ASCOM MMC provides the area support group with pertinent information obtained through data processing and analysis at higher headquarters level, instructions relating to priorities, evacuation instructions, time expenditure limits, standards, warning orders for redeployment of units, requirements for processing or control of critical or controlled items, and controls and policies with respect to maintenance floats. Therefore, instructions, policies, guidance, and directives affecting the operations of maintenance units of the group are provided through group headquarters so that the group commander and his director of maintenance may place emphasis on the supervision and direction of critical or problem areas.

f. The Director of Maintenance cannot depend solely, or even primarily, on reports and feedback data to determine efficiency, production, and problem areas. Personnel of his section will spend most of their time visiting subordinate maintenance units and the higher headquarters maintenance staff to interchange information, discuss existing or potential problem areas and ways of solving them, to observe maintenance operations, to obtain data relative to workloads and production, to determine training requirements and supervise training,

and to provide advice and assistance. Liaison is also maintained with supported units and supporting elements of the supply and maintenance command (field depots). On visits to subordinate maintenance battalions and the units thereof, the personnel of the director of maintenance staff will provide recommendations, interpret policies and directives, and assist in the development of improved management techniques, and solutions to minor problems before they become major.

g. The Director of Maintenance and the personnel of his staff section coordinate with other staff sections to provide information on maintenance and related operations and to obtain information that will influence the planning and operations of the Director of Maintenance staff and subordinate maintenance units. Staff coordination is effected in accordance with the principles and procedures described in FM 101-5.

h. Maintenance Support Service within the Area Support Group is provided by a maintenance battalion and assigned or attached maintenance units providing direct support and limited general support services (fig. 53). This support is provided on an area basis to units assigned to or passing through the COMMZ. Medical, Class V, cryptographic, army security agency materiel, airdrop equipment, and light textile and footwear are excluded from this support.

- (1) Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Maintenance Battalion, when employed, is a managing and controlling agency responsible for providing functionalized DS/GS maintenance services to the user. It exercises control over the assignment and displacement of subordinate units, based on missions assigned the Area Support Group. Maintenance support programs are developed and monitored and requirements are programmed against manhours available to the operating maintenance units. Extensive use will be made of summary reports and printouts available from the maintenance management center, ASCOM, in determining the proficiency and capability of the operational maintenance units. The

materiel staff of the headquarters accomplishes the following:

- (a) Determines the adequacy of staffing, establishes controls, and evaluates the overall efficiency of the subordinate maintenance units.
 - (b) Establishes controls for the issue of critical items and items in short supply.
 - (c) Develops managerial techniques for the control of workloads.
 - (d) Recommends to the battalion commander, the location, positioning, and assignment of missions to the subordinate maintenance units.
 - (e) Determines the criteria for use of the maintenance float based on the policy of higher headquarters, establishes equipment evacuation procedures, and recommends stockage levels of nondemand supported items.
 - (f) Coordinates with the back-up field depot for the evacuation of equipment.
- (2) The Maintenance Support Company, (COMMZ), accomplishes its mission by providing specialized mobile maintenance teams and semi-fixed maintenance facilities to repair mission items by replacing unserviceable components, or assemblies, and the reconditioning selected items for return to float. Equipment repair includes automotive items, construction equipment, generators, refrigeration units, air compressors, electronic equipment, chemical equipment, instruments, artillery, small arms, materiel-handling equipment, office machines, and equipment and canvas and leather goods other than light textiles and footwear. Recoverable type repair parts are furnished to the customer on a direct exchange basis, while direct issue of nonrecoverable repair parts will be made. Repair parts and DX items will be furnished on a unit distribution basis so far as practicable.
- (3) The Aircraft Maintenance Direct Support Company provides aircraft DS maintenance whenever such support

is required in the Area Support Group. It provides repair parts for items supported.

- (4) The Maintenance Battalion Headquarters will not be directly involved in repair parts channels. Requests for repair parts will be initiated by the maintenance support units directly upon the ICC of the Supply and Maintenance Command. Each maintenance unit will maintain a maintenance float of end items supported in accordance with policies established, for control and issue, by the Theater Army and implemented by ASCOM. The maintenance float will not be used as a supply source, but will be used to provide supported units with immediate replacements for selected unserviceable end items on an item for item basis when the unserviceable item can be repaired at the direct support level but the time required to repair and return to the supported unit is excessive. Equipment beyond the repair capabilities of the maintenance units of the Area Support Group will be evacuated to the field depot designated by the Supply and Maintenance Command to provide backup general support maintenance of the Area Support Group Maintenance Battalion. The mission of the maintenance units assigned or attached to the Area Support Group is oriented toward repair and return to user.

6-12. Organizations and Capabilities

a. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Maintenance Battalion, TOE 29-136 (fig. 54), provides command and control, technical administrative and operational supervision of assigned or attached units. It is capable of commanding and directing the operation of up to six Maintenance Support Companies (COMMZ) and one Aircraft Direct Support Maintenance Company (when such a company is attached), performing organizational maintenance on organic equipment and providing limited DS chemical-biological-radiological decontamination services to the battalion headquarters and its attached/assigned units when

supplemented by a decontamination team from TOE 29-500. It is assigned on the basis of one per Area Support Group, when three or more maintenance companies are assigned to an Area Support Group.

b. Maintenance Support Company (COM-MZ), TOE 29-427 (fig. 55), provides direct and general support maintenance of all equipment, except medical, class V, COMSEC and Army Security Agency material, aircraft, airdrop equipment, light textiles, and footwear. This company is capable of performing the following functions: equipment repair, DX of unserviceable components, issue of repair parts, technical inspection of equipment and material, evacuation of unserviceable equipment, and classification of salvage items. These units are attached to the Headquarters Detachment, Maintenance Battalion, when required, or operate directly under the supervision of the Director of Maintenance, Area Support Group.

c. Transportation Aircraft Maintenance Direct Support Company, TOE 55-457 (fig. 56), provides direct support Army aircraft maintenance, supply and recovery support. Assignment to an Area Support Group is predicated on equipment density. When utilized, it may be attached to Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Maintenance Battalion, or may operate directly under the Director of Maintenance, Area Support Group. Support provided includes—direct support maintenance, supply and aircraft recovery support; on-call mobile maintenance teams for on-site support of aircraft; and maintaining a 15-day supply level of

aircraft parts for types of aircraft supported.

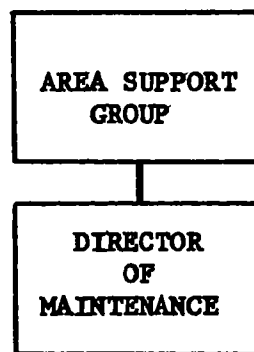
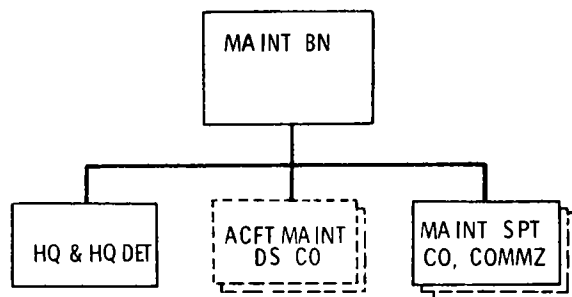


Figure 52. Director of Maintenance, ASGP.



 As required.

Figure 53. Maintenance Battalion, ASGP.

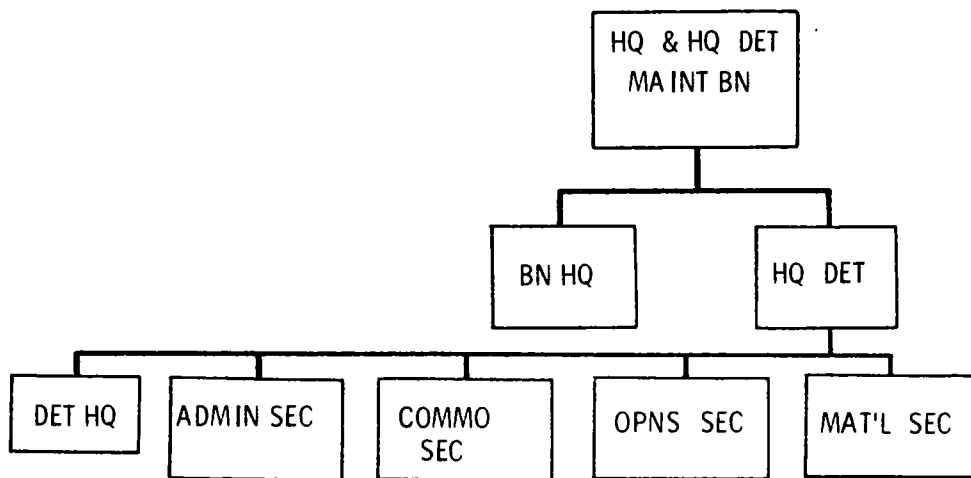


Figure 54. HHD, Maintenance Battalion.

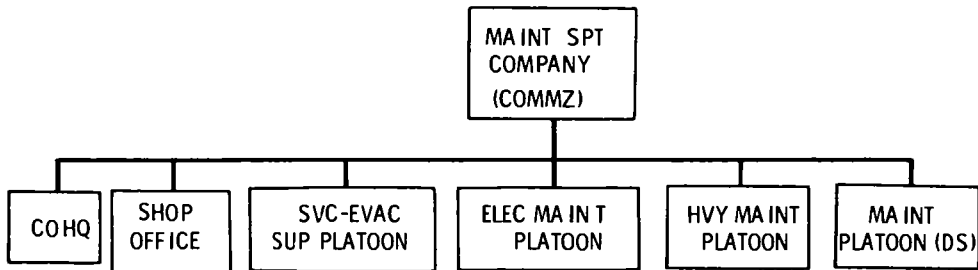


Figure 55. Maintenance Support Company, COMMZ.

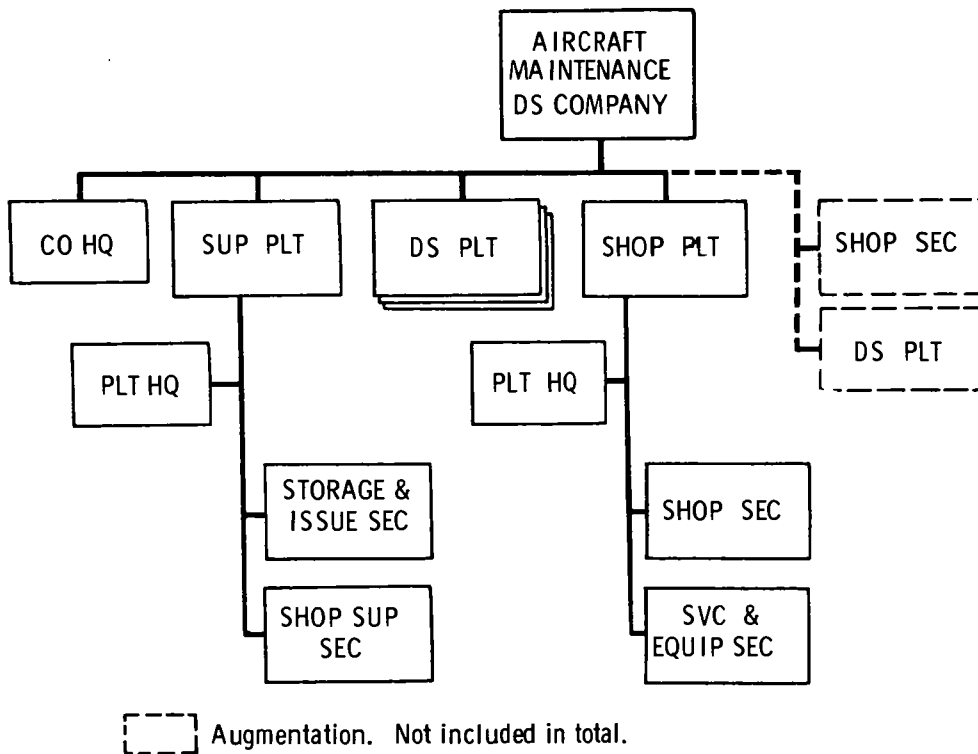


Figure 56. Aircraft Maintenance Company, Direct Support, COMMZ.

Section V. TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

6-13. General

a. *Mission and Functions.* The Transportation Service organization, provides motor transportation for the entire Area Support Group to meet local, routine, and recurring requirements. In fulfilling the assigned mission, the Transportation Service organization provides motor transportation to accomplish the following functions:

- (1) Intragroup shipments of cargo and personnel.
- (2) Daily distribution of supply to supported units and other transportation when required.

b. *Organization.* See figure 57.

c. *Command Relationships.*

- (1) With other Area Support Group Directorate, staff elements and higher

headquarters—Normal staff relationships.

- (2) With subordinate units—Operational control and technical supervision.

6-14. Concept of Operations

a. Transport service is furnished the Area Support Group from two sources—

- (1) A light-medium truck company and a car company attached to the Area Support Group.
- (2) Motor, rail, and air transport service as required is furnished by the Transportation Command.
- (3) The Area Support Group's light-medium truck company and car company provide motor transport to meet local, routine, and recurring requirements in support of the entire Area Support Group. They provide a means for intragroup shipment of cargo and personnel and daily distribution of supplies to support units. These units are not employed for intradepot operations. The light-medium truck company and the car company are employed under the staff supervision of the Area Support Group director of services. That office receives transport requirements for local transport from all activities of the group and commits the capabilities of the company to accomplish the moves. Requirements for local transport in excess of the Area Support Group's capabilities are relayed by the Director of Services, to the Transportation Movements Office of the Transportation Command located in the Group Area for accomplishment.
- (4) The motor, rail, and air transport capabilities of the Transportation Command provide back-up support for the Area Support Group. Requirements for line-haul motor transport or for local-haul or line-haul rail or air transport will be placed on the local Transportation Movements Office (TMO) by the shipping activity. The type of support furnished will be determined by the TMO based on the

characteristics and priorities of the shipment.

b. Normally only the main highway supply routes and certain essential feeder routes will be regulated in the communications zone. Control of the routes is exercised by the Highway Traffic Headquarters of the Transportation Command and requests for movement over those routes will be made to the Highway Traffic Headquarters, through local Transportation Movements Offices or highway regulating points.

6-15. Organization and Capabilities

a. Transportation Car Company, Army, COMMZ or Corps, TOE 55-19 (fig. 58), transports personnel and light cargo by motor vehicles. Each of three platoons, when equipped with sedans, can transport 75 personnel in one lift and when equipped with $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton trucks and trailers, can transport 45 personnel and $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of baggage or small-size supplies, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ tons of small-size supplies and cargo, mail, or light commodities in one lift. Each of the three platoons, when equipped with $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton trucks, can transport $11\frac{1}{4}$ tons of cargo or 120 persons in one lift. Each composite platoon, composed of $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton trucks and trailers and ten $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton trucks, is capable of transporting 82 personnel and $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons of baggage or small-size supplies, or 10 tons of small-size supplies and cargo, mail, or light commodities in one lift. All capabilities are computed on a 75-percent availability of vehicles and all vehicles carrying rated capacity. When supplemented with 24 enlisted men, this unit provides driver personnel required to operate on a 24-hour basis. When organized as a COMMZ car company, the normal basis of allocation is one per headquarters, TASCOR, or subordinate headquarters thereof, or equivalent as required. Assignment of one company per Area Support Group provides support to these Headquarters and other units on an area basis.

b. Transportation Light-Medium Truck Company, TOE 55-67 (fig. 59), is equipped with sixty $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton trucks and ten 5-ton tractors with twenty 12-ton semitrailers to provide general transport for personnel and equipment. The availability of two trailers per tractor provides flexibility in supporting shippers and receivers. For local hauls, moving 15 miles forward op-

erating two-shift operations with 78- to 80-percent vehicle availability and averaging four trips with cargo and six trips with personnel, this company can haul 1,104 tons of cargo or 7,800 troops daily. It is assigned on the basis of one per Area Support Group.

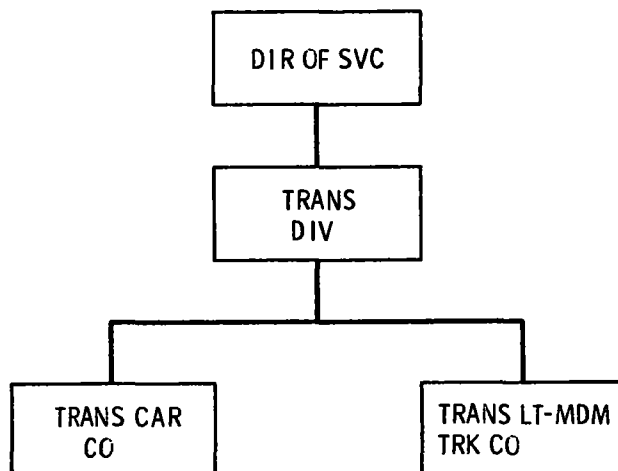
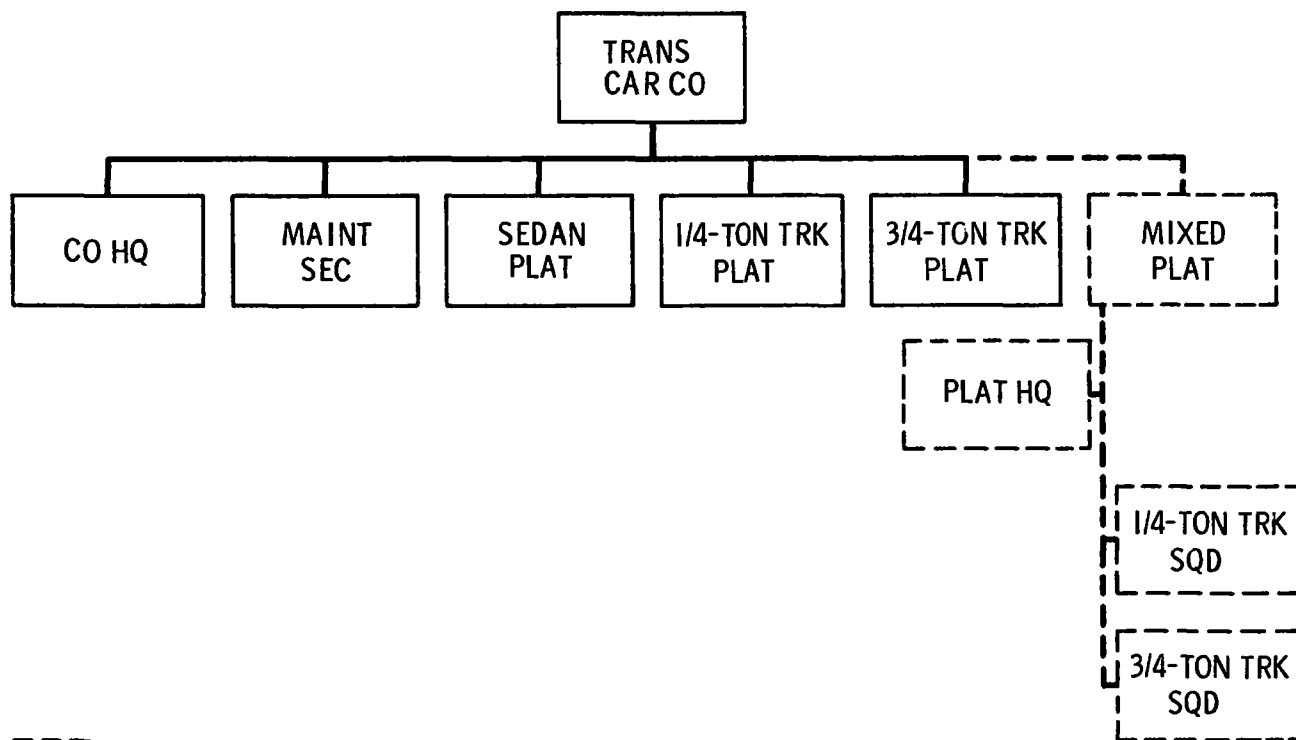


Figure 57. Transportation Service Organization, ASGP.



 Provided by modification to TOE.

Figure 58. Transportation Car Company.

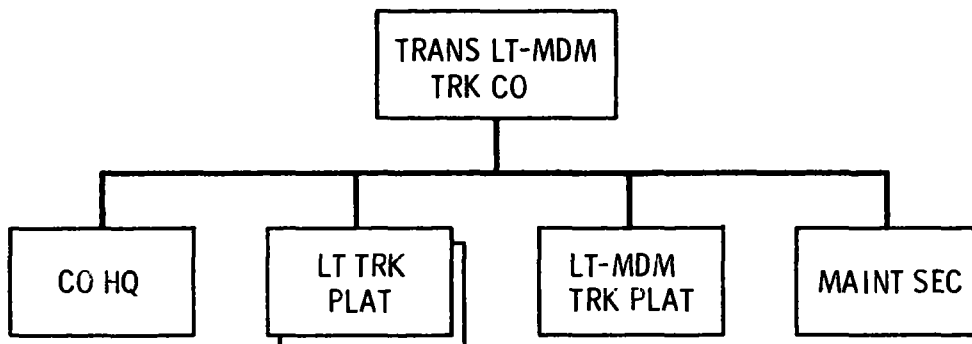


Figure 59. Transportation Light-Medium Truck Company.

Section VI. SUPPLY AND SERVICES

6-16. General

a. Mission and Functions. The Supply and Service Organization provides direct support, supply and services by performing the following functions:

- (1) Supply distribution.
- (2) Clothing and PX Sales.
- (3) Laundry.
- (4) Renovation.
- (5) Bath.
- (6) Food Service.
- (7) POL distribution.
- (8) Graves Registration (to include identification registration and evacuation).
- (9) Bakery Services.
- (10) Decontamination services.
- (11) Disposal and salvage.

b. Exclusions. Excluded from this direct support supply mission is the supply of repair parts, ammunition, cryptographic supplies, medical supplies, and airdrop items.

c. Organization. See figure 60 and figure 61.

d. Command Relationships.

- (1) With other Area Support Group Directorate, staff elements, and higher headquarters—Normal staff relationships.
- (2) With subordinate units—Operational control and technical supervision.

6-17. Concept of Operations

The basic concepts of TASTA-70 visualize a functionalized direct support supply and serv-

ice organization within TASCOT suitable for support of communications zone units in any type of war; limited or general, conventional or nuclear. Further, the direct support supply and services organization must be capable of supporting any type of force structure. The direct support mission within the communications zone will be assigned to the Area Support Groups which are subordinate to the Area Support Command. The supply and service portion of the direct support mission will be performed by direct support supply and services companies or battalions assigned to Area Support Group. Whether the direct support Supply and Services Organization will require company or battalion size elements will be determined by the magnitude of the mission of the particular Area Support Group to which the supply and service elements are assigned.

a. Company. The Supply and Service Company, TOE 29-147 (fig. 62) is the basic operational element in the supply and service structure. It may be attached either directly to an Area Support Group or to a Supply and Service Battalion. The company has been designed to provide direct support supply and service for approximately 15,000 nondivisional troops in either the field army or the communications zone. The company proposed contains a headquarters; supply office; supply platoon; laundry, renovation and bath platoon; petroleum platoon; graves registration section; bakery section; and when employed in COMMZ, a decontamination team FB, TOE 3-500; and a salvage and service platoon, TOE 29-114. The

company operates supply points to receive, store, issue and distribute class I, class III, and Class II and IV supplies except repair parts, cryptographic supplies, medical supplies, and airdrop items. In addition to its direct support supply functions, the company provides laundry, renovation, bath, graves registration, decontamination and salvage services to supported units.

b. Battalion. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Supply and Service Battalion provides command and control for one or two supply and service companies and other service type units. Headquarters and Headquarters Company (fig. 63) is assigned to the Area Support Group, when required, and provides support for 15,000 to 30,000 nondivisional troops, depending on the number of supply and service companies assigned. The Battalion Headquarters may exercise centralized control of supply operations by consolidating supply personnel and equipment of company supply offices in the battalion operations section.

c. Supply Operations. Supply of classes I and III and all II and IV items, except those noted in *a* above, will be provided by the assigned DS supply and service companies. Ammunition support is provided by the Supply and Maintenance Command since the anticipated consumption rate in COMMZ is small. Ammunition direct support units may be assigned to the Area Support Group if consumption rates become sufficient to warrant such assignment. Inasmuch as all materiel supplied to DS units will be dropped from S&M Command inventory control, there will be no requirement for inventory control activities within ASCOM above the DS supply and service company level. Reserves to be carried in area support groups will be prescribed by HQ ASCOM as directed by HQ TASCOM. Inventories will consist of specified days of reserve, plus operating stocks. The commanding officer of the supply and service company will be responsible for maintaining these levels through requisitions on the S&M Command. Channels for requisitioning supplies will be as follows:

- (1) *Regulated items.* Requisitions for regulated items are initiated by the supply and service company and are forwarded electronically to headquarters area support group, ASCOM, and

S&M Command for approval. Upon approval, S&M Command will notify its ICC to issue a materiel release order to the appropriate field depot.

- (2) *Nonregulated items.* The supply and service company will requisition non-regulated items directly from the Supply and Maintenance Command ICC.

d. Service Functions. Service functions are provided by the Direct Support Supply and Service Company, Laundry and bath, graves registration, renovation bakery, salvage, and decontamination are considered the primary service functions with which this company is concerned. A decontamination team (Team FB, TOE 3-500) and a salvage and service team (TOE 29-114), provide the additional functional capabilities required.

- (1) *Sales Service.* A Sales Detachment (fig. 64), composed of two—BA, one BB and one BC Teams, TOE 10-500, provides both mobile and static facilities for nonprofit sale of health and comfort items, insignia, and officers' clothing; provides wholesale supply support of above items for unit post exchanges when authorized; and supplies Army-Air Force Exchange Service stores with military insignia and officers' clothing for resale when authorized. The sales detachment requisitions its supplies from the S&M Command ICC through the Supply and Service Company of Battalion headquarters to which attached. Stores will be established within reasonable walking distance of bath and clothing exchange facilities for the nonprofit sale of insignia, officers' clothing and health and comfort items not otherwise provided gratuitously. Mobile, expandable vans provide this same service to troops in outlying districts on a weekly basis wherever unit post exchanges have not been established. The sales detachment will no longer be required for this mission once Army-Air Force Exchange Service facilities are opened in an area. At least one BB Team will be required for sale of officers'

clothing and insignia to officers, nurses, warrant officers, and civilians of simulated rank, even after AAFES facilities are operational, and should be located in a major leave center. Accounting for sales and issues will be in accordance with AR 711-16 as supplemented by AR 700-8400-1.

- (2) *Food service.* Mess Detachments (fig. 65) composed of one-CA and 4-CB Teams each, TOE 29-500, provide hot meals and messing on a 24-hour basis along with MSR for itinerant military personnel and such other individuals as may be attached for rations. All assigned/attached units of company size or larger have organic messing facilities. Separate platoons and detachments which lack organic messes will be attached for rations to other units which operate messes. Overall supervision of food service is provided by a member of the staff of the Director of Services, Area Support Group.
- (3) *Local procurement.* Central procurement of supplies and nonpersonal services, except those which are the responsibilities of other mission commands (e.g., communications and transportation), is a function of the S&M Command. Direct support procurement of supplies and nonpersonal services will be limited to small, local purchases supported by an imprest fund or petty cash account. Suitable staffing is provided for a purchasing and contracting element in the directorate of supply, headquarters area support group. The local procurement of real estate will be accomplished by the real estate division of the installations directorate.
- (4) *Property disposal.* Nonreportable surplus personal property is disposed of in accordance with ASCOM SOP. If contractual services are involved in such disposal, contracting services will be provided by the group purchasing and contracting (P&C) officer with legal service provided by the judge advocate. Reportable excess

personal property will be evacuated on backhauling supply trucks or through arrangement with the local transportation movements officer to field depots designated to receive it.

- (5) *Salvage.* Reportable salvage is evacuated as described in (4) above. Non-reportable salvage is disposed of in accordance with the ASCOM SOP. The group property disposal officer also serve as the group salvage officer.

6-18. Organizations and Capabilities

a. Headquarters and Headquarters Companies, Supply and Service Battalion, TOE 29-146 (fig. 63), supervises two or more Supply and Service Companies and other service type units. The Headquarters and Headquarters Companies, Supply and Service Battalion, is assigned to the Area Support Group when required and is capable of providing support for 15,000 to 30,000 nondivisional troops, depending upon the number of subordinate operational units assigned and/or attached.

b. Supply and Service Company, TOE 29-147 (fig. 62) provides direct support supplies and services to Theater Army nondivisional troops. Capabilities include—providing direct support supplies and services for approximately 15,000 nondivisional troops, operating supply and service points; requisitioning, receiving, storing, issuing and distributing class I, class III, and all class II and IV supplies, except repair parts, cryptographic supplies, medical supplies and airdrop equipment; providing POL bulk storage (in collapsible 10,000-gallon tanks) of 140,000 gallons and local delivery of 14,400 gallons in eight 1,200-gallon tankers and 67,500 gallons in nine 5,000-gallon tankers; providing graves registration (collection, evacuation, and identification) services; providing field laundry services operating on a two-shift per day basis, and maintaining prescribed stocks of clothing for issue on an emergency basis to replace contaminated clothing and providing emergency clothing impregnation service; providing bath and clothing exchange service; providing fresh bread based on a ration of .5 pound per man per day, operating on a 24-hour basis; and maintaining prescribed reserves of supplies for which the unit is responsible. For initial planning purposes, one company is allo-

cated for each 15,000 troops supported. However, final allocation will be based upon actual requirements in the field based on the capabilities indicated above.

c. Decontamination Team FB, TOE 3-500, consists of forty-one personnel and provides decontamination of critical areas and materiel for from 10,000 to 25,000 troops. It is attached to the Supply and Service Company in the Area Support Group.

d. A Salvage and Service Platoon, paragraphs 11, 12, and 13 of TOE 29-114, Field Services General Support Company, Forward, is attached to the Supply and Service Company to provide DS salvage services.

e. Sales Detachment, Teams BA, BB and BC TOE 10-500, operates both mobile and static sales stores for clothing and nonprofit post exchange items. Fixed sales stores are established in each troop population center and mobile sales units serve isolated units on a

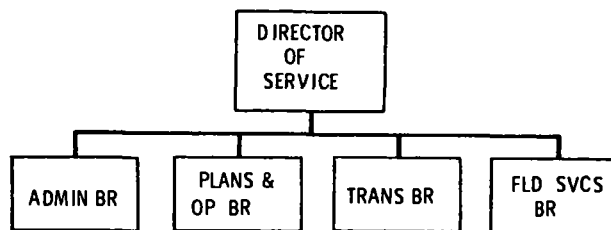


Figure 60. Director of Services, ASGP.

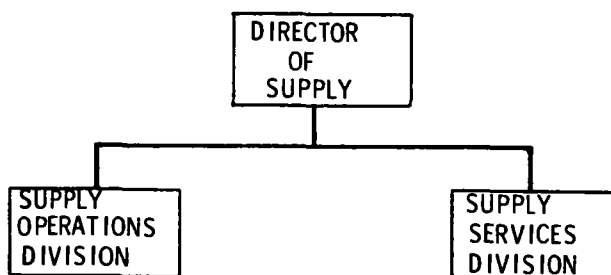


Figure 61. Director of Supply, ASGP.

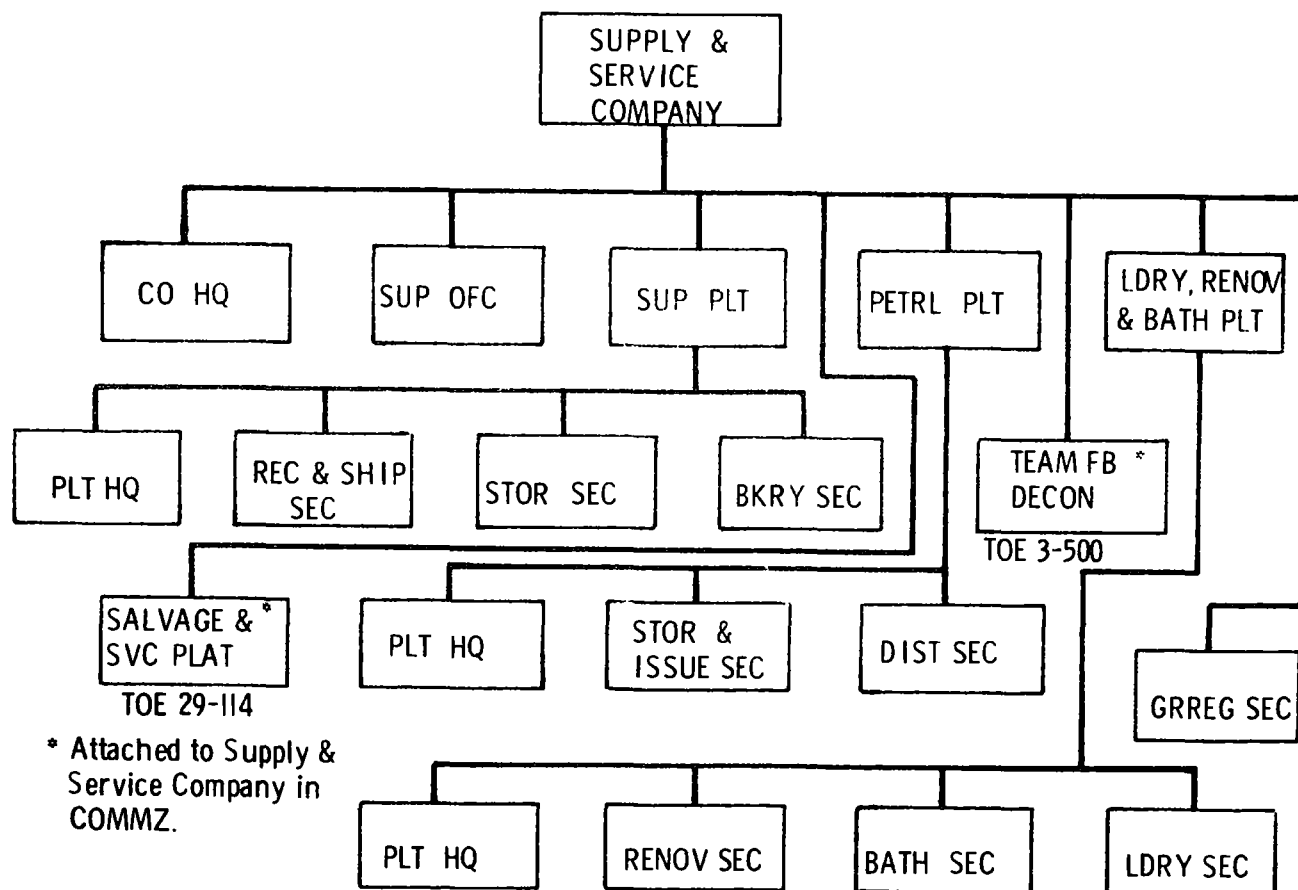


Figure 62. Supply and Service Company.

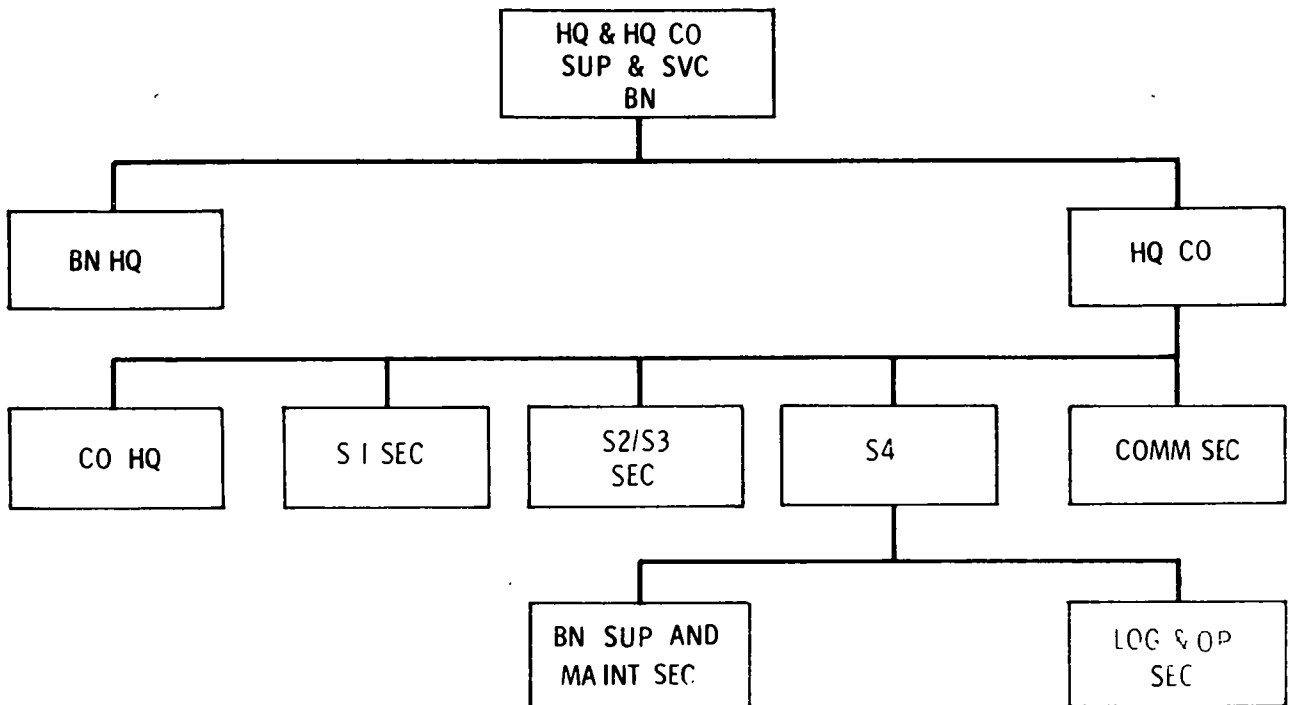


Figure 63. HHC, Support and Service Bn, TOE 29-146.

weekly basis. A combination of two Teams BA, and one each BB and BC is attached to the HHC, Supply and Service Battalion, TOE 29-146.

f. Mess Detachment, Teams CA and CB, TOE 29-500, operates messes for transient military personnel along the MSR on a 24-hour basis. A combination of one basic CA Team

and four CB Teams is attached to the HHC, Supply and Service Battalion, TOE 29-146.

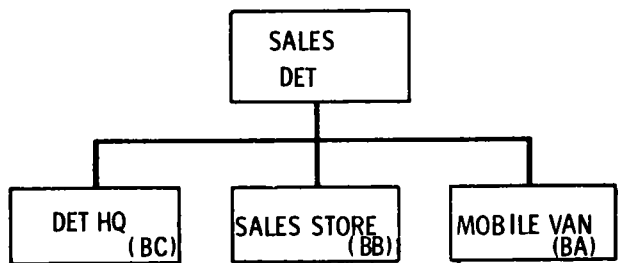


Figure 64. Sales detachment, TOE 10-500.

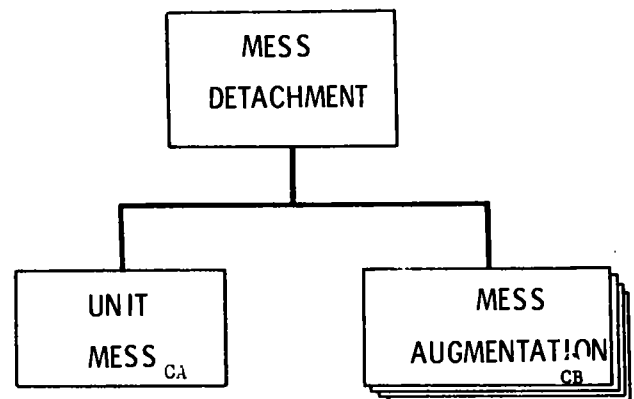


Figure 65. Mess Detachment, TOE 29-500 (1 CA and 4 CB Teams).

Section VII. INSTALLATIONS SUPPORT

6-19. General

a. *Engineer Installation Support.* This support is designed to provide a completely flexible post engineer planning and operational capability which can be reinforced or reduced in strength in response to varying requirements. By concentrating the more or less static engineer tasks under the area support group, the necessity to immobilize engineer construction units for this work is eliminated, and, as a result, permits more effective use of engineer resources.

b. *Mission and Functions.* In providing installation support to units serviced by the area support group, the installation support organization provides the following services:

- (1) Operation and maintenance of utilities.
- (2) Repair and minor alterations of buildings, grounds, and utilities within the area support group area.
- (3) Fire protection service.
- (4) Sewage and trash disposal.
- (5) Installation water supply.
- (6) Real estate services.

c. *Organization.* See figure 66 and figure 67.

d. *Command Relationships.*

- (1) With other area support group directorates, staff elements and higher headquarters—Normal staff relationships.
- (2) With subordinate units—Operational control and technical supervision.

6-20. Concept of Operations

The area support group will perform installation support functions through a director of installations, who will be delegated responsibility and operational authority to plan and execute assigned tasks.

a. The directorate of installations operates in a manner similar to that of a post engineer, utilizing varying numbers of engineer service teams to maintain, repair, and make minor alterations to buildings, grounds, and utilities within the area of the area support group and to provide real estate services.

- (1) The administrative services division provides office services to the direc-

torate and may also process work order requests which exceed the capabilities or authorization of the utilities teams.

- (2) The engineering and plans division is the engineering and master planning office for the directorate. Many job order requests will pass through this office for design work prior to return to the field. Construction plans to meet known or anticipated area support requirements will also be prepared here for transmission to TASCOT and the engineer command. Plans for alterations to existing structures will also be prepared for execution by utilities teams.
- (3) The operations division prepares orders, directives and policy for installations support in all phases including repair and maintenance of streets, railroads, local army airlanding facilities, buildings and utilities, operation of water supply, sewage disposal, and electric power distribution, and fire prevention and protection. This division will provide staff supervision of all of these activities.
- (4) Real estate division, see paragraph 6-21e.

b. In performing his mission, the director of installations will dispose his personnel so as to insure the most efficient and responsive use of their capabilities.

- (1) Facilities dispersed over a large area normally will require that engineer utilities and water supply teams be broken down and attached to units occupying the facilities. Firefighting platoons will normally occupy central locations or locations nearest installations constituting the greatest hazards.
- (2) Where facilities are concentrated, utilities units will operate from a centralized location receiving administrative support from the parent headquarters company, area support group.

c. In addition to directing the operations of installation support units, the director of installations is responsible to the area support group commander for engineer staff advice and assistance. The director will plan and prepare construction units assigned to accomplish those requirements, and accept the finished product for the area group commander.

d. The numbers and types of engineer teams required for installations support in an area support group will vary according to the size of the area, the type facilities, and nature of the missions of the units supported. In a well developed area, in which a proportionate share of all TASCUM missions are performed, it is estimated that approximately 300 engineer officers and men will be required to provide the required installations support.

(1) Utilities teams, reinforced by local labor, will establish their headquarters in or near the largest concentrations of facilities. From these points preventive maintenance teams will be used to establish a routine of inspection and repair of all facilities within their assigned areas.

(2) Where isolated facilities are supported, or in activities such as hospitals where maintenance of facilities and continuous operation of utilities is critical to mission accomplishment, utilities elements will be stationed full-time in the facility.

(3) In addition to routine maintenance, repair, and operation of utilities and real property, the utilities team will respond to approved job order requests for minor alterations and new construction in operating facilities. Typical tasks are installation of office partitions, electrical outlets, changes to interior plumbing, and installation of doors and windows in existing structures. With respect to installation roads, hardstands, heliports, rail sidings and other exterior facilities, repair and maintenance will occupy the bulk of team capabilities. However, turnouts, short access and exits, new parking areas and the like may be accomplished.

(4) The operation of sewage disposal

plants, incinerators and sanitary fills for trash disposal will be accomplished to the extent possible by non-military labor under the supervision of utilities personnel. The function of custodial services will likewise be performed by nonmilitary personnel, but normally will be limited to major headquarters and specially designated facilities. The custodial maintenance of buildings and grounds, and the collection and hauling of unit trash will be a part of the normal police responsibility of using units.

(5) Utilities teams will each maintain their own operating stocks of engineer class IV material on hand. This is necessary to insure smooth accomplishment of the facilities maintenance mission. Stockage levels for operational stocks will be determined by the area support group commander based upon the type and extent of the facilities within his area of responsibility.

(6) Water purification and the operation of central water plants will depend upon the existence of suitable water sources, an accessible stream of reservoir in the case of field type water point location, or rehabilitated municipal systems. The teams provided can operate in either mode and will normally attempt to provide potable water points as close to using units as practicable.

(7) In the ASCUM area of operation, the real estate team will acquire the records on property and maintain a file of actions pertaining to it. In the case of new property, requisitions would probably be processed through civil affairs channels to the host nation. If a current system is followed, the host nation would obtain the desired property from its owner(s) and turn it over to the U. S. Army.

(8) In effecting this turnover, the real estate team would survey jointly with the host nation representative and/or owner, inventory and note the condition of all elements of the property.

It would then establish a file of record inventory and claims purposes for the area support group with a copy to ASCOM.

- (9) Firefighting support is provided on the basis of size and type structural facilities and open storage areas to be protected. Where requirements exceed the capability of attached firefighting teams it is assumed that a significant indigenous capability will be available for incorporation in an area fire protection service.
 - (10) In addition to fighting fires, the firefighting teams will perform fire prevention inspections of facilities to detect fire hazards which can be eliminated, reporting their findings to both unit commanders and director of installations of the area support group.
 - (11) In area damage control operations, the firefighting platoons, augmented by organized firefighting teams from units occupying the facilities, will be the major means for limiting primary and preventing secondary damage from fire. Other than firefighting, the installations support organization has a very limited capability in area damage control. For all practical purposes, rehabilitation and emergency reconstruction of facilities must be provided by the engineer command.
 - (12) Command control—Utilities, water supply, firefighting, and real estate units are assigned to the area support group as needed and may be further attached to supported units for rations, quarters, and administration. The director of installations exercises operational control of all installations support organizations and units within the limits of authority granted him by the area support group commander.
- e. Construction support is discussed in (1) through (3) below.
- (1) The engineer command will provide both general and direct construction support to ASCOM in accordance with TASCOT directives and policies. Construction forces operating in the

area of responsibility of an area support group will receive installations support in the same manner as will other operating units, taking over only those activities in self-support mutually agreeable to the area commander and the engineer commander.

- (a) Construction units will perform the major repair and rehabilitation tasks required, and will perform routine maintenance on roads, railroads, and airfields. All new construction and major alterations, exceeding in scope that previously described, will also be accomplished by construction units in accordance with force construction plans.
 - (b) As construction is accomplished, the installations support workload may either increase or decrease. Thus, the entire construction program must be considered from the standpoint of installations support to determine its net impact in terms of either reinforcement of installations support teams or a reduction in strength.
- (2) Installations support involves frequent requirements in an active theater for construction or rehabilitation of facilities which exceed the capabilities of the engineer utilities organizations. These are over and above those construction tasks contained in the theater construction program and may arise for a variety of reasons. The more common are—
 - (a) Enemy action may inflict severe damage or total destruction upon facilities for which a continued requirement exists. Repair or replacement of these normally will be a task for the engineer command and will be accomplished when assigned a priority by TASCOT. Where the job is so small as to have no significant impact on the construction program, it may be accomplished as a part of general support by the construction element responsible for the area.
 - (b) Operational requirements by ele-

ments of the mission commands may require enlargement, major modification, or remodeling existing facilities. These requirements frequently will appear as job order requests in the installations support directorate where, assuming a substantiated requirement, the director of installations will prepare a construction request. Such projects may be accomplished by arrangement with the construction unit in general support; however, the magnitude of the task may require submission of a construction project request through command channels. Such requests must go through TASCOM headquarters to obtain approval and a priority for engineer command action.

- (3) Since the addition or deletion of facilities will require adjustments in the programming of construction material, it is imperative that the director of installations be aware of such actions at the outset. Thus, he will normally serve as a channel for construction requests, regardless of the command relationship of the requestor. Further, consultation with the director of installations, or his counterpart on the general staff, will frequently result in either expediting the required construction or the provision of an acceptable substitute facility.

6-21. Organizations and Capabilities

a. Team HD, TOE 5-530, Engineer Utilities, provides personnel and equipment for maintenance and repair of buildings, grounds, and utilities at installations of from 2,500 to 4,000 individuals. Utilities service includes maintenance of installed refrigeration, air conditioning, and electrical appliances. This unit is capable of providing supervision of varying numbers of civilian laborers engaged in repairs and utilities tasks; numbers will vary with the task, and skill of the labor force.

b. Team GC, TOE 5-520, Water Purification, provides the personnel and equipment to operate a water point producing 3,000 gallons of potable water per hour or 60,000 gallons per 20-hour day. The unit can store 9,000 gallons of water in organic equipment which is normally adequate to meet requirements.

c. Team GD (Municipal), TOE 5-520, Water Purification, provides personnel and equipment to operate up to four water points producing 12,000 gallons of potable water per hour. Storage capability totals 36,000 gallons. With labor augmentations this unit can operate a municipal water plant of a size normally associated with a city of 200,000 people.

d. Team AB, TOE 5-500, Engineer Platoon Headquarters, provides personnel to command and administer two or more engineer teams totalling not more than 60 individuals. This team will coordinate the operations of water purification teams (GC) attached to the area support group.

e. Team HH, TOE 5-530, Real Estate, pro-

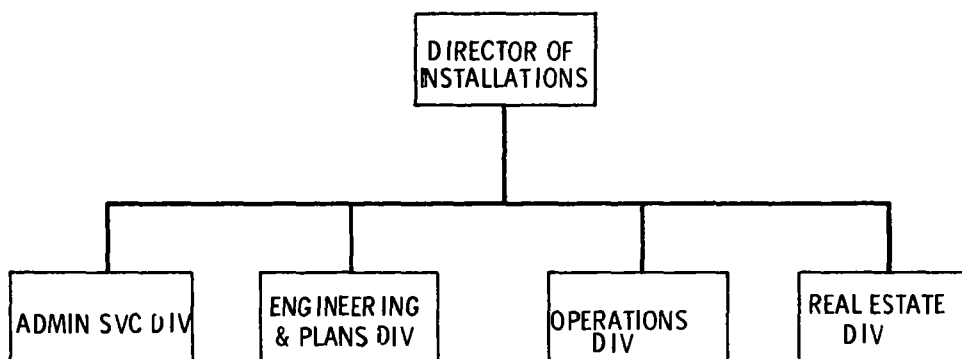


Figure 66. Director of Installations, ASGP.

vides personnel and equipment for surveying, inventorying, and recording real estate acquisitions and transactions. It also can serve in a special staff capacity in real estate matters with the team commander performing duties as command real estate officer.

f. Team FA, TOE 5-510, Firefighting Headquarters, provides personnel and equipment to plan and supervise area fire prevention and firefighting program, and to control two to six firefighting teams.

g. Team FB, TOE 5-510, Fire Truck, provides fire protection and implements fire prevention programs for areas housing 5,000 to 10,000 personnel, or warehouses and open storage amounting to 100,000 square feet. This capability is based on a radius of operations permitting centralized location of the team and rapid access to any point in the team's area of responsibility. When these conditions are not met additional units may be necessary to achieve the foregoing levels of protection.

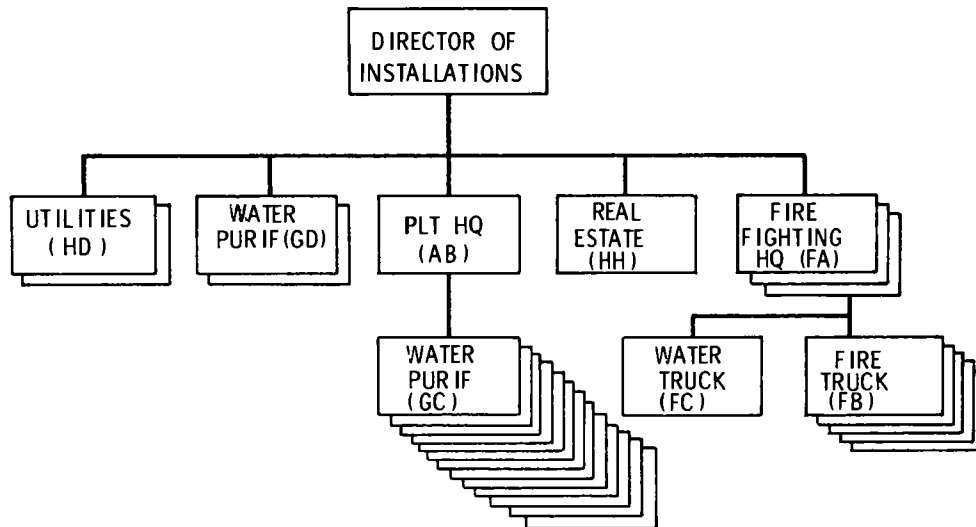


Figure 67. Engineer Installation Support Organization, ASGP.

Section VIII. MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT

6-22. General

a. *Mission and Functions.* In accomplishing its primary mission of the maintenance of discipline, law and order, the Military Police support organization conducts the following operations in each Area Support Group: Military Police stations consisting of a military police desk, a radio net control station and a temporary detention facility; patrols and posts; criminal investigation; traffic control; circulation control of individuals; and assistance of rear area protection.

b. *Organization.* See figure 68.

c. *Command Relationships.*

(1) With other area support group direc-

torate staff elements and higher headquarters—Normal staff relationships.

(2) With subordinate units—Operational control and technical supervision.

6-23. Concept of Operations

The military police units assigned to the Area Support Group operate as the primary police agency for the maintenance of discipline, law and order within the group's area of responsibility. Additional support for throughput traffic control, physical security, rear area protection, movement security, and other activities that require military police support beyond the organic capability of this battalion is provided for from the area oriented military

police battalions of the military police brigade.

a. General. The Composite Military Police Battalion, Team AD, TOE 19-500, (figure 69), and its attached units provide a post, camp, and station-type military police service within the area support group. It is primarily concerned with the land area and troop units in and around the support complexes that are established. The headquarters detachment will provide a command, control, and operational base for all military police operations of concern to the area support group commander.

b. Military Police Operations. The following day-to-day military police operations are conducted in each area support group:

- (1) *Military police stations.* At each major support complex within an area support group, a military police station is operated. The station consists primarily of a military police desk, a radio net control station, and a temporary detention facility. Each station will have an ADP input/output device so that it can operate in the area support command ADP system.
- (2) *Patrols and posts.* Roving patrols and fixed posts are established throughout the area of responsibility.
- (3) *Criminal investigation.* Criminal investigations that originate in and around these complexes are normally investigated by the small organic criminal investigation detachment. Any of these investigations that have interarea support group implications will normally be turned over to the criminal investigation elements of the military police battalions or the military police brigade's criminal investigation detachment. Such cases as blackmarketing, narcotics traffic, and postal violations, to mention a few, are some of those that normally transcend internal boundaries.

c. Rear Area Protection Operations. The military police and indigenous military police elements attached to this battalion are the primary forces available for RAP operations. They will be a most important source of intelligence information regarding the activities

of the indigenous population and they provide most of the initial offensive effort against guerrilla attacks.

d. Indigenous Paramilitary and Military Police Operations. This battalion will use indigenous paramilitary and military police units to perform low-priority missions in the areas of physical security, the control of the indigenous population and rear area protection. If units that are already organized and trained are not available from military police brigade resources, the battalion will provide the training personnel from its own resources.

e. Functions. The military police units assigned to the area support group are capable of performing the following functions:

- (1) Traffic control.
- (2) Maintenance of discipline, law and order.
- (3) Crime prevention and investigation.
- (4) Confinement of U.S. military prisoners (temporary detention).
- (5) Circulation control of individuals.
- (6) Assistance in rear area protection activities.
- (7) Selecting, training, organizing, and employing of indigenous paramilitary and military police personnel.

6-24. Organizations and Capabilities

A composite military police battalion consisting of a headquarters and headquarters detachment, a small criminal investigation detachment and at least one military police company is assigned to the area support group. Additional military police and indigenous paramilitary police units will be attached as required.

a. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Police Battalion, Team A, TOE 19-500 (fig. 69), provides command, control, staff planning, and administration and logistical support for assigned or attached units. It is capable of providing—command, control, staff planning, administration, and logistical support for assigned or attached units; supervision of battalion level supply, organizational maintenance, and communications activities; supervision and assistance of subordinate units in training and administration; maintaining liaison with appropriate headquarters and

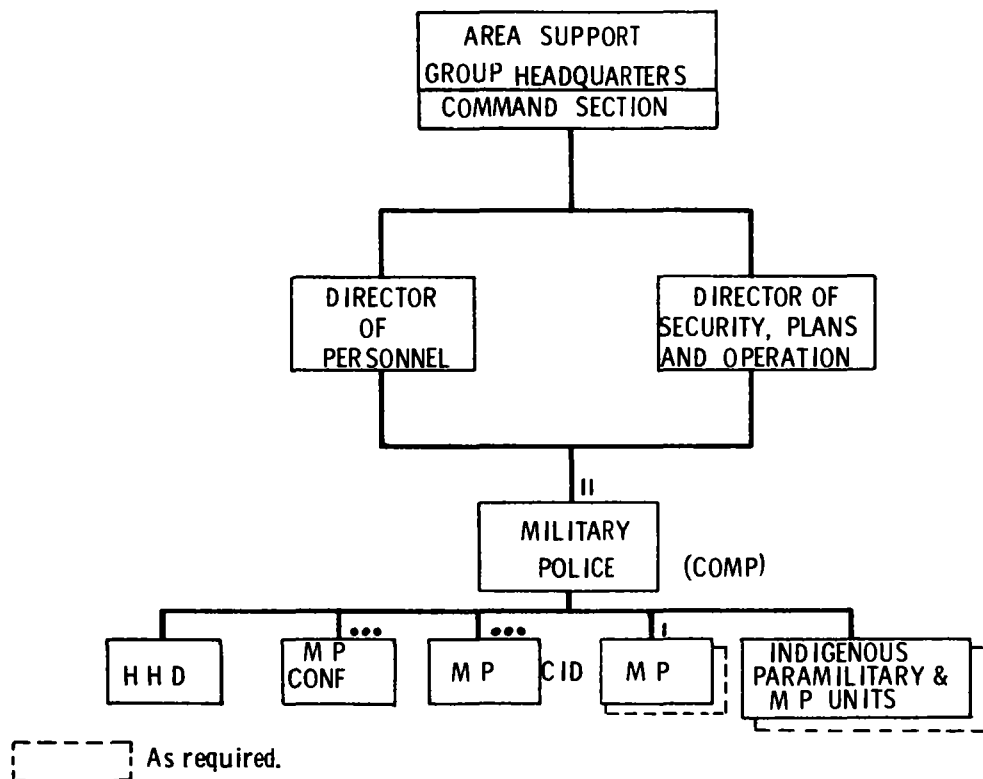


Figure 68. Military Police Support Organization.

agencies; selecting, training, organizing, equipping, and employing indigenous paramilitary and military police forces. The headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police

battalion is assigned on the basis of one per area support group.

b. Military Police Criminal Investigation

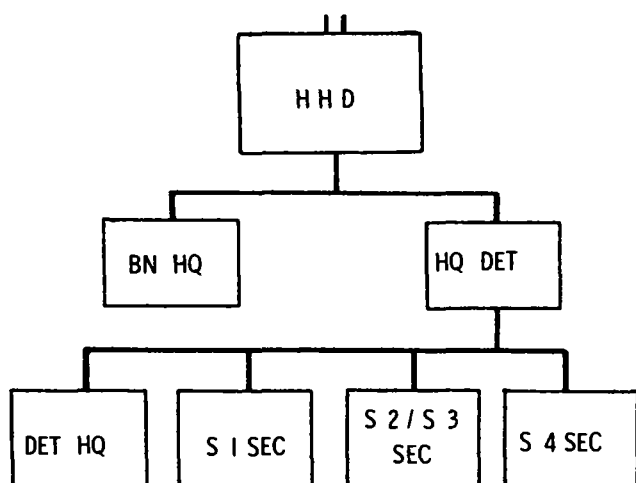


Figure 69. HHD, Military Police Battalion.

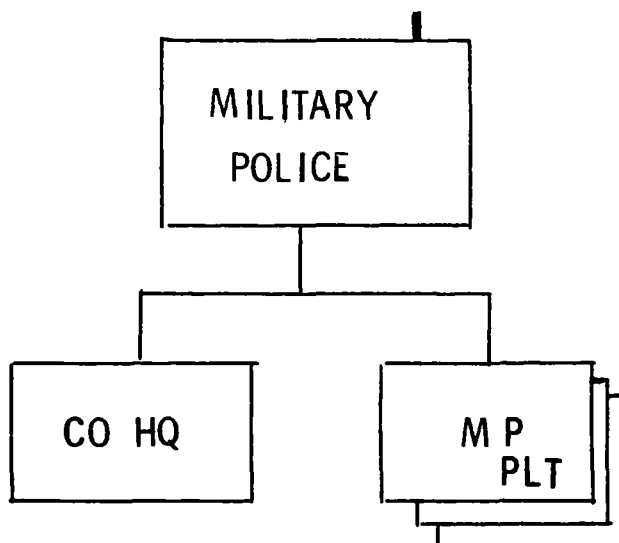


Figure 70. Military Police Company.

Detachment, Team LA, TOE 19-500, consisting of four personnel, provides services required for the prevention and investigation of crime among military personnel and other persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The normal basis of allocation is one per 8,000 personnel subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice or to military units and commands, as required.

c. Military Police Company, TOE 19-77

(fig. 70), provides for the control of traffic, maintenance of discipline, law and order, crime prevention, criminal investigation, physical security, movement security, circulation control of individuals, assistance in rear area protection, and the selecting, training, organizing, equipping and employing of paramilitary and military police forces. This units is assigned on the basis of one or more per area support group.

Section IX. OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES

6-25. Cryptologistics

a. General.

(1) *Mission and functions.* The mission of cryptologistics units is to provide communications security (COMSEC) (crypto) support to nondivisional troops with the area support group by providing the following services: issue and supply of COMSEC equipment and aids (reproduced copies of key lists, numeral and operation codes, and authentication systems) and direct support and general support COMSEC maintenance to all units less direct support to units of the Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM) (Theater). Units of the STRATCOM (Theater) will have their own organic direct support COMSEC maintenance capability.

(2) *Organization.* A COMMZ cryptologistics support platoon is assigned to and located at the HHC, area support group. A small cryptologistics element in the area support command headquarters exercises management over the cryptologistics support platoon.

b. *Concept of Operations.* The functions of cryptologistics units (COMSEC logistics) are in the fields of supply and maintenance with the unique aspect of being the degree of physical security required for installations used and in handling the COMSEC devices, unique repair parts and paper aids. Because of the security requirement, the cryptologistics facilities and supplies are located within the area

support group headquarters complex, and close coordination must be maintained between the director of security, plans and operations and other staff sections concerned.

(1) The cryptologistics support platoon provides the following services:

(a) Issue, supply and accounting of COMSEC devices, paper aids, and classified repair parts.

(b) Organizational DS and GS COMSEC maintenance to all units except STRATCOM (Theater) units which will require only GS COMSEC maintenance support.

(c) An office of record and issue for supported units.

(2) All signal units will have organic COMSEC maintenance personnel to provide organizational and direct support maintenance services.

c. *Organizations and Capabilities.* The cryptologistics support platoon, allocated on the basis of one per area support group, is capable of issuing, supplying, and accounting for COMSEC equipment and aids, and of providing organizational, DS and GS maintenance to all nondivisional units in the area support group slice of the COMMZ except STRATCOM (Theater) units which require only GS maintenance support.

6-26. Communications Support

a. General.

(1) *Mission and functions.* The communications support organization provides internal signal communications facilities and photographic service for the area support group headquarters.

Functions performed include—installation and operation of manual telephone central office and local telephone systems; provision of secure radio teletypewriter, cryptographic facilities and a message center; operation of ground messenger services; still and motion picture coverage (except aerial); and processing of ground and aerial combat surveillance still photographic coverage.

- (2) *Organization.* See figure 71.
- (3) *Command relationships.* Command and operational control over supporting signal units are exercised by the theater army signal group. Supporting signal operations companies are attached to the unit or headquarters being supported (for administrative support).

b. Concept of Operations. The signal operations companies provide complete internal communications for the headquarters, area support command and headquarters, area support group. They are also capable of performing organizational maintenance of organic signal communication and photographic equipment to include maintenance normally performed by direct support maintenance activities. However, these units are dependent upon other signal units for trunking facilities (long lines) and upon TOE 11-500 teams for additional signal communications capabilities, when required.

c. Organizations and Capabilities. The Signal Operations Company, Medium Headquarters, TOE 11-127 and the Signal Operations Company, Small Headquarters, TOE 11-147. With the assigned mission of providing internal signal communications facilities and photographic service for the size headquarters supported, these companies are capable of providing the following services: installs, operates, and maintains terminal type communications facilities for a support headquarters to include automatic electronic switching central or manual telephone central office and local telephone systems, message center, cryptographic and teletypewriter facilities and secure radio teletypewriter; establish and operate a ground messenger service; facsimile; perform photographic service to include still and motion

picture coverage (except aerial photograph) and operation of a mobile photographic laboratory for processing ground and aerial still photographic coverage (except aerial combat surveillance) as required; provide mess facilities and organizational maintenance on organic arms, vehicles and power equipment; perform organizational maintenance on organic signal communication and photographic equipment to include maintenance normally performed by direct support maintenance activities.

6-27. Medical Service

a. General. The area support groups have no medical units assigned or attached and must receive medical support from medical facilities of the medical command on an area basis. This concept of medical service involves the delineation of support responsibility by geographical area. It includes the provision of unit level medical service to organizations which have no organic medical service personnel, and the provision of required higher levels of medical support. Organization of medical support means, under the area service concept, normally is employed in supporting all the forces of the communications zone. Medical units required for this service are allocated based upon troop strength and are established when troop concentration dictates.

b. Dispensary Service. Troop units, not provided outpatient service from hospitals and not having an organic medical capability, will be furnished dispensary support for primary medical care.

c. Evacuation. Medical ambulance units will be provided for the purpose of evacuating COMMZ troops from sites of wounding and from dispensaries to hospital facilities where definitive treatment is available.

d. Hospitalization. The medical command provides hospitalization for all patients originating in the communications zone and those received from the combat zone. The number and types of hospitals depend upon the location of the communications zone in relation to the zone of interior, the extent of the zone, troop strength of the theater, the nature of military operations, the character of hostile resistance and the theater evacuation policy. Hospitals in the communications zone are clas-

sified and organized on the basis of bed capacity, type and extent of medical care performed and the primary mission for which they are responsible.

- (1) *General hospitals.* General hospitals are fixed installations designed to provide hospitalization of a definitive nature for all types of patients in a theater of operations. General hospitals receive patients from field army hospitals in the combat zone, station and field hospitals in the communications zone, and COMMZ troop units by direct admission. Normally, the majority of their patients come from the combat zone.
- (2) *Station hospitals.* Station hospitals are fixed hospitals which normally serve a limited area to which assigned and routinely do not receive patients from the combat zone. They are established at locations in the communications zone where there is a sufficient concentration of military personnel to require local hospitalization. The station hospital generally will be the type of hospitalization facility found supporting the personnel located within an area support group.
- (3) *Field hospitals.* Field hospitals are organized and designed to provide hospitalization facilities to areas of temporary troop concentrations. This hospital provides station hospital-type care and in the absence of other hospitalization facilities it may be utilized to provide this level of service for an area support group.

e. Coordination for Medical Support. To insure adequate medical support to the area support groups, coordination between the area support command and the medical command is mandatory. An exchange of information through effective liaison provides the medical command commander with the extent and location of troop concentrations and provides the area support command commander with the type and amount of medical service support required. Standard operating procedures will be developed by the medical command and area support command governing the relationship between each area support group com-

mander and the senior surgeon responsible for furnishing medical support within his area.

f. Rear Area Protection (RAP). The senior surgeon located within the boundaries of an area support group normally will be responsible for designating a medical liaison representative to develop medical RAP plans to furnish the medical support for the area support group commander's RAP plan. Once developed, these plans will also be coordinated with the medical command to insure availability of adequate medical means to accomplish all assigned missions.

6-28. Military Intelligence Support

a. General.

- (1) *Mission and functions.* The military intelligence (MI) group assigned to ASCOM provides specialized assistance to the directorate staff elements of the area support group headquarters and to the TASCOM units supported through its military intelligence detachments. The specialized assistance rendered is in the fields of counterintelligence, personnel security, safeguarding of military information, security surveys, aggressive counterespionage, countersabotage, and countersubversion within U.S. Army organizations, and establishes methods of detecting and neutralizing enemy-sponsored subversion against the civil populace in the area. The MI Group will also provide intelligence of enemy guerrilla and paramilitary operations in the ASCOM zone and will have a limited capability for prisoner of war interrogation and translator-interpreter support.
- (2) *Command relationships.* The Military Intelligence Group Security, ASCOM, under the control of the ASCOM headquarters will exercise technical supervision of the detachments in the field, whereas operational control will be exercised by the area support group commander, through the director of security, plans, and operations.

b. Concept of Operations. A military intelligence detachment will be attached to each

area support group and will operate under the director of security, plans and operations (fig. 72), with technical assistance and supervision being received from the MI Group Headquarters normally co-located with Headquarters, ASCOM. Certain military intelligence operations concerning the entire COMMZ, e.g., movement control of suspected enemy agents, will be freely coordinated among all headquarters to insure expeditious and timely coverage. Maximum cooperation/coordination with the military police units will be maintained through direct liaison.

c. Organizations and Capabilities. See chapter 3.

6-29. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Support

a. General.

- (1) *Mission and functions.* The explosive ordnance disposal support organization performs final reconnaissance, identification, "rendering safe," recovery field evaluation of U.S. and foreign unexploded ordnance, disposal of unexploded ordnance rendered hazardous by damage or deterioration, and the rendering of technical assistance. The detachment also provides the following services: standby support for munitions logistical activities (e.g., shipment of nuclear weapons, chemical and biological munitions); assistance to ammunition storage units in the disposal of unserviceable munitions when the workload is beyond the capability of logistical units and does not interfere with the basic EOD mission; development of "rendering safe" procedures and special tools for dealing with new foreign explosive ordnance, within its capabilities rendering assistance to technical intelligence units in developing data on foreign munitions; and the provision of instruction and assistance to ammunition storage units in the preparation and conduct of emergency destruction plans.

- (2) *Organization.* Explosive ordnance disposal support for the area support group is the responsibility of the EOD Detachment GA TOE 9-500, assigned to the Area Support Group.

- (3) *Command relationships.* The director of security, plans and operations, through the staff element directing the RAP operation of the area support group, exercises staff supervision of the EOD detachment. Normal staff relationships are conducted with other headquarters and units.

b. Concept of Operations. Requirements for EOD service will be reported to the RAP staff element of the director of security, plans and operations, headquarters, area support group. The RAP staff element will report the necessary information to the EOD detachment. The EOD detachment will respond to specific incident and will continuously inform the Director of Security, Plans and Operations, RAP staff element, of its up-to-date capabilities; and, upon completion of each incident mission, reports will be forwarded. The EOD detachment will perform field evaluation (technical intelligence) of unexploded ordnance, including determination of "render safe" procedures for new items. In support of this activity, units may require assistance from technical intelligence units or from EOD units assigned to other headquarters possessing specialized skills or equipment. Large items of equipment required for EOD operations (e.g., earth excavating machines) will be provided by engineer or other units as required. Whenever practicable, the EOD detachment will be co-located with ammunition units for ready access to demolition materiel and to permit joint utilization of demolition areas. See Chapter 2, section VI for additional information.

c. Organizations and capabilities. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Detachment GA TOE 9-500, consisting of ten personnel, is capable of providing services stated above. It is assigned on the basis of one per area support group.

Section X. FINANCE DIRECT SUPPORT

6-30. General

Finance direct support is provided to TASCOM nondivisional personnel by ASCOM, utilizing Finance Direct Support Companies (TOE 14-17). These companies are assigned to the Area Support Groups under ASCOM and provide providing service on an area/population basis. Each company is capable of providing finance service to approximately 15,000 nondivisional personnel.

a. Mission and Functions. The Finance Direct Support Company (FDSC) provides non-integrated finance service on an area basis to all nondivisional elements and other personnel within an assigned area. Irrespective of their physical location, whether within TASCOM, FASCOM, or COSCOM, the concept of operations of these companies remains essentially the same. The finance service includes—

- (1) Providing a U.S. Treasury facility for receipts and payments, and accounting for all funds entrusted.
- (2) Preparing prescribed reports.
- (3) Paying military personnel.
- (4) Maintaining Financial Data Records Folders (FDRFs) for military personnel.
- (5) Receiving input for the Centralized Automated Military Pay System from individuals, units, Personnel Service Companies, and the servicing computer center; insuring the validity of input, preparing machinable input as required; and submitting this input to the Finance Center, U.S. Army.
- (6) Computing and disbursing pay and allowances for U.S. and local civilian and prisoner of war personnel.
- (7) Processing and paying travel allowances to U.S. personnel and foreign nationals as authorized by regulations.
- (8) Processing and paying commercial accounts when authorized.
- (9) Establishing, controlling, and funding of Forward Service Teams and Class B Agent Officers when necessary.
- (10) Providing foreign currency to author-

ized personnel in exchange for U.S. dollars and/or military payment certificates when required.

- (11) Funding imprest fund cashiers.
- (12) Providing financial support to dependents under emergency conditions as prescribed by regulation.
- (13) Providing technical assistance to serviced units. The finance services provided by the Finance Direct Support Company generally are limited to the disbursement, receipt and maintenance of local accounts for public funds. In order to keep work performed by these companies to a minimum, the related local accounting is largely performed by the Finance General Support Agency in the Personnel Command of TASCOM.

b. Organization. FDSC's are organized for finance service so as to identify the functional responsibilities of each segment of the organization, provide a system of internal control and maintain separation of the basic functions. The organization shown in figure 73 provides for the separation of the basic functions of voucher maintaining accounts. Should the volume of transactions within a given FDSC be insufficient to warrant separate sections within the branches, minor deviations may be made which do not affect the major organizational structure.

c. Command Relationships.

- (1) *With higher headquarters* — The FDSC's are under the operational control of the Area Support Groups. Technical control and staff supervision is exercised through the Comptroller, when one is authorized in the Group. If a Comptroller is not authorized, the Director of Personnel exercises staff supervision, and technical control is exercised by the ACofS, Comptroller, Area Support Command.
- (2) *With supported units*—Normal staff relations.

6-31. Concept of Operations

a. The company is employed to provide fi-

nance service to nondivisional elements of a field army, corps, special task force, or communications zone within a specific geographic area or installation. Under certain conditions, a strict delineation of an area will not be feasible due to the nature of the terrain, existing road networks, and local tactical conditions. A continuous review and analysis must be made at the appropriate command and staff level to determine the most appropriately located company to meet a unit's finance requirements. The allocation of a FDSC is based primarily on the principle that the FDSC is located in close proximity to the personnel serviced and may be directed by the major command to which the company is assigned to move with a special task force. The command may also direct the FDSC Commander to detach Forward Service Teams to augment division finance sections when support troops are attached to divisions.

b. A FDSC will be satellited on other units for administrative and logistical support. It is the responsibility of the command to which assigned or attached to provide the required support to FDSC's. Criteria for determining satelliting must include consideration of locations nearest to area of troop density. Wherever possible, one unit should be selected which can furnish all support to the FDSC rather than to provide fragmented support from several units. This supporting unit should be of battalion size or larger. Provision for the continuing support of the FDSC remains a responsibility of the command to which assigned.

6-32. Functions by Element

a. The Company Headquarters, operates under the control of the Company Commander/Finance Officer, and provides command and technical supervision of the company and insures adequacy of necessary service and support. The Administrative Section, under the control of the finance operations chief, is responsible for furnishing both command and technical administrative service to the company.

b. The Quality Assurance Section will operate as a separate and independent entity under the direct control of the Finance Officer, and will have the following main functional responsibilities:

- (1) Performing a comprehensive audit of

FDRF's onsite, to include all FDRF's being processed in or out.

- (2) Verifying the annual audit performed on military leave records, and performing audit of leave records upon separation and reenlistment.
- (3) Participating in and/or conducting any specialized audit programs.
- (4) Maintaining liaison with, and assisting the operating divisions in resolving matters of a technical nature that pertain to their scope of operation.
- (5) Processing monthly personnel rosters and reviewing FDRF's in conjunction with reenlistment bonus payments. When applicable, preparing inquiries to verify prior bonuses paid.

c. The Pay Division operates under the control of an assistant Finance Officer. This division processes pay change data for transmission to the FCUSA. It is responsible for the examination, computation and/or certification and determination to insure that sufficient evidence of entitlement upon which to approve payment of all Military Pay Vouchers not programmed for automation by FCUSA. The division is required to prepare vouchers in those instances in which preparing responsibility has not been placed on other operating officials by Department of the Army or other directives.

- (1) *Payroll branches.* The payroll branches are responsible for the receipt and processing of source documents, processing of military pay change data to FCUSA, preparation of other pay items for military personnel, and computation of pay due U.S. civilian, local hire and prisoner of war (PW) personnel. The two Payroll Branches each consist of three pay sections, which maintain FDRF's and are responsible for receipt and distribution of all documents pertaining to the pay division.
- (2) *Service and control branch.*
 - (a) This branch is responsible for travel, commercial accounts, and those actions which are not a part of normal monthly payroll activities.

(b) Specific responsibilities are—

1. Computing and processing claims for travel pay performed in accordance with competent orders by such persons as authorized by regulations.
2. Preparing, auditing, and processing vouchers for payment of supplies and nonpersonal services provided, as required.
3. Reviews substantiating documents to insure correctness of initial payment.
4. Performing all processing for In/Out/Separation functions. Processing allotment transmittals and inquiries.
5. Preparing and maintaining procedures on allotment transmittals.
6. Maintaining a central locator file when required.
7. Maintaining and processing suspense on pay and allowance inquiries, notices of levy, and pay adjustment authorizations.
8. Preparing, computing, and processing casual payment vouchers and other miscellaneous vouchers as required.
9. Preparing and processing cash deposits and withdrawals of savings deposits.

d. The Disbursing Division operates under the control of a Deputy Finance Officer and is responsible for making payments on properly prepared and certified vouchers. It receives and has custody over all cash and money documents for which the Finance Officer is accountable; determines needs for cash; issues and accounts for U.S. Treasury and other checks; maintains the records of accounts and prepares necessary reports. Specific responsibilities are—

- (1) Making all cash payments on properly certified vouchers received from Pay

Division and receiving and receipting for all collections presented.

- (2) Issuing and accounting for U.S. Treasury and other checks.

e. Forward Service Teams (FST) may be organized under a mobile team concept, designed to provide on-site financial service to organizational elements located at varying distances from the FDSC. These teams are formed from assigned personnel, vary in number, and may be tailored for specific missions as required. FST's will function at a specific centralized site or as a mobile team. The senior enlisted member will act as NCOIC in the absence of an officer. Among the services which may be provided are—

- (1) Delivering payrolls and funds to Class A Agents at a centralized area location.
- (2) Performing currency conversion.
- (3) Receipting for Class A Agent's payrolls.
- (4) Preparing and paying the following type vouchers:
 - (a) Regular monthly payments to individuals not under the Centralized Automated Military Pay System.
 - (b) Partial payment for members who accrued additional entitlements after payment of the monthly payroll.
 - (c) Emergency repayment of savings deposits.
 - (d) Payment of travel vouchers.
- (5) Accepting and cash savings deposits collections.
- (6) Delivering finance documents from centralized area or computer center.

f. Class B Agent Officers will be utilized when communications and/or distance preclude use of FST's. Class B Agent Officers will be appointed to serve at a specific location to receive and disburse public funds as agents to the Finance Officer. Operations and functions of Class B Agent Officers are defined in current regulations.

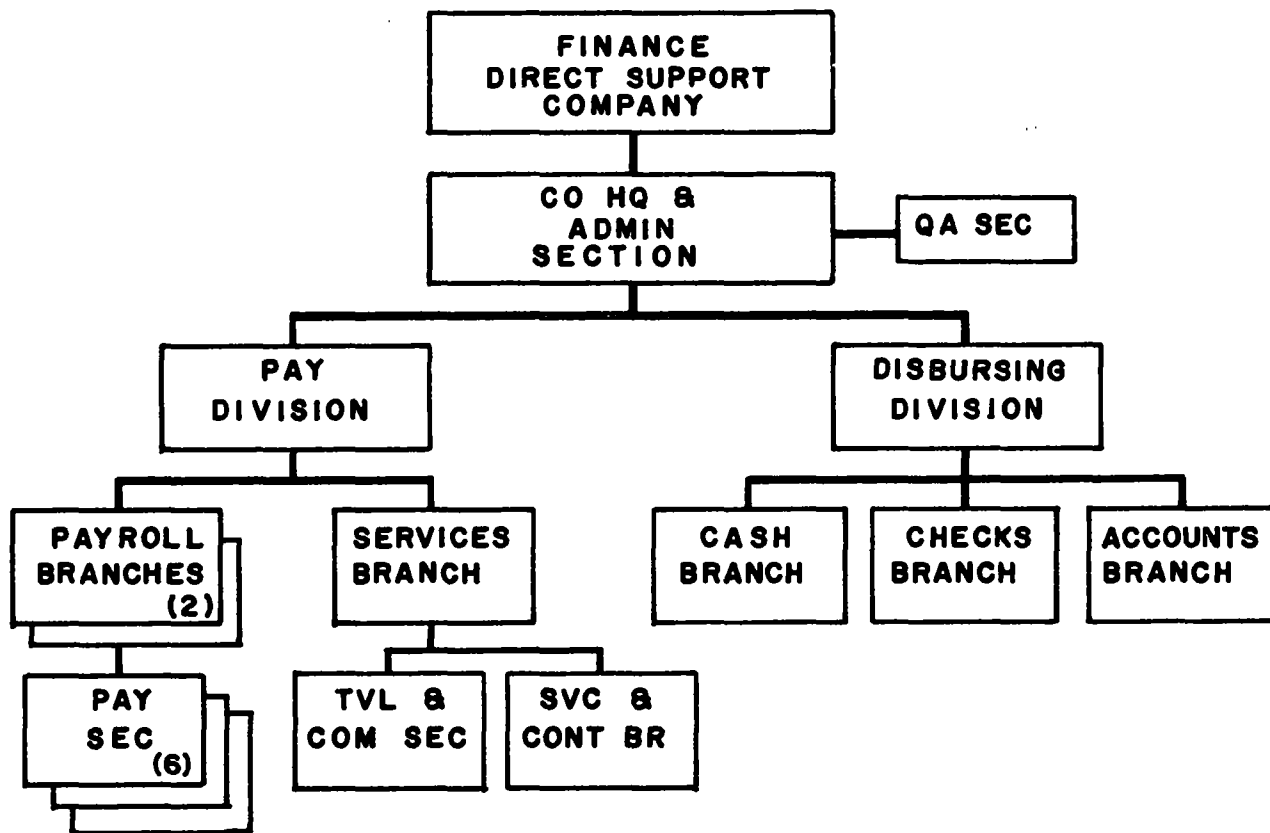


Figure 78. Finance Direct Support Company, TOE 14-17.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

1. Army Regulations (AR)

- 165-20 Duties of Chaplains and Commanders' Responsibilities.
- 310-32 Organization and Equipment Authorization Tables: Personnel.
- 320-5 Dictionary of United States Army Terms.
- 320-50 Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes.
- (C)381-143 Logistic Policies and Procedures (U).

2. Pamphlets (DA Pam)

310-series Military Publications Indexes.

3. Joint Chiefs of Staff Publications

- 1 Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage.
- 2 Unified Action Armed Forces.
- (C)3 Joint Logistics and Personnel Policy and Guidance (U).

4. Field Manuals (FM)

- 3-1 (Test) Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Combat Service Support TASTA-70.
- 5-142-1 (Test) Construction Support to FASCOM.
- 5-162-1 (Test) Engineer Command, TASCOC.
- 8-16-1 (Test) Medical Service, Field Army.
- 8-17-1 (Test) Medical Service, Communications Zone.
- 9-6-1 (Test) Ammunition Service in the Theater of Operations, TASTA-70.
- 10-8-1 (Test) Air Delivery of Supplies and Equipment in the Theater of Operations.
- 10-67-1 (Test) Petroleum Supply in Theaters of Operations.
- 12-2-1 (Test) Adjutant General Functional Support to FASCOM.
- 14-3-1 (Test) Comptroller Service, TASTA-70.
- 16-5-1 (Test) Chaplain Support, TASTA-70.
- 19-2-1 (Test) Military Police Support, Field Army Support Command.
- 19-3-1 (Test) Military Police Support, TASCOC.
- 19-45-1 (Test) Rear Area Protection.
- 27-4 (Test) Judge Advocate Support in Theaters of Operations.
- 29-3-1 (Test) Direct Support Supply and Service Operations.
- 29-6-1 (Test) Personnel Command, TASCOC.
- 29-10-1 (Test) The Field Army Supply Management System.
- 29-11 (Test) Cryptologistics Support to the Army in the Field, 1965-1970.
- 29-21 (Test) Maintenance Support, FASCOM.
- 29-45-1 (Test) General Support Supply and Service in the Field Army.
- 41-15 (Test) Civil Affairs Support, TASTA-70.
- 54-5-1 (Test) The Supply and Maintenance Command, TASCOC.
- 54-8 (Test) The Administrative Support, Theater Army (TASTA-70).

55-4-1 (Test)	Transportation Movements in a Theater of Operations.
55-6-1 (Test)	Transportation Services in a Theater of Operations.
55-21-1 (Test)	Transportation Railway Units and Operations.
55-35-1 (Test)	Motor Transport Operations and Motor Transport Units.
55-46-1 (Test)	Army Air Transport Operations.
55-50-1 (Test)	Transportation Amphibian Operations.
55-55-1 (Test)	Transportation Terminal Operations.
(S)100-1	Doctrinal Guidance (U).
100-5	Field Service Regulations—Operations.
100-10	Field Service Regulations—Administration.
100-15	Field Service Regulations—Larger Units.
101-5	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Staff Organization and Procedure.
101-10-1	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organization, Technical, and Logistical Data, Unclassified Data.
101-10-2	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organization, Technical, and Logistical Data, Extracts of Organization and Equipment.
(S)101-10-3	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organization, Technical and Logistical Data, Classified Data (U).

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APPENDIX B

INTERIM ADP SYSTEM FOR THE AREA SUPPORT COMMAND (ASCOM)

1. The ASCOM, in its direct support services role to the TASCOT, to units passing through and units located in the COMMZ, and to such other forces as directed by the TASCOT commander, will have available ADP on a "service center" basis. When CS₃ is completely implemented this "service center" is designed to assume the additional role of an alternate ADP center. However, the complete implementation of CS₃ is not foreseen sooner than sometime after 1970.

2. It is evident from the present technology that the conversion from the present system to CS₃ will be a dynamic progression and require an alert surveillance on the part of all concerned to maintain an efficient input/output tempo.

3. During this interim there will be progressively changing punch card machines and automatic data processing configurations and applications in response to equipment availability. Configurations and systems will continue to be diverse, ranging from manual to small scale computer support. As automation progresses, the retention of manual backup will become impractical in many instances. At the same time, consideration should be given to the probability of loss or destruction of the local ADP. In such a situation appropriate action will have to be taken to use other ADP available in other commands and organizations. It is also visualized that in the event of local equipment deficiencies during the progression from current practices to the implementation of CS₃, various solutions and applications will be available. These may take different arrangements, such as in diversion of personnel to manual operations, substitution of other equipment, and augmentation by TD elements or cellular units.

4. An enumeration of the direct support functions within the ASCOM gives a practical illustration of expected impact of ADP which may occur until CS₃ is fully implemented.

a. Personnel Command Functions. In the Personnel Command functions, none of the TASTA-70 units, with three exceptions, can be utilized until CS₃ is fully implemented. In the interim, progression will include present procedures with TD augmentation and/or deletions as required. Cellular units will be utilized if appropriate. The following three TASTA units can be utilized as follows:

- (1) TOE 12-107, Army Band. No change proposed in this unit.
- (2) TOE 12-550, Army Postal Organization. By adding locator services at each level the unit can be utilized.
- (3) TOE 12-18, Special Services Organization. This unit will require no change since it has adequate capability to perform without ADP.

b. Maintenance. All TASTA units will be utilized but will operate less efficiently than visualized with CS₃ implementation. Performance and management will depend during the progression period to CS₃ on manual procedures, adjusted constantly to changing availability of ADP equipment. Data from TAERS system and other sources will be utilized.

c. Transportation. Within Area Support Groups, direct support is provided by a Light Medium Truck Company, TOE 55-67, and a Car Company, TOE 55-19. Motor, rail, air transport, and other service, as required, are furnished by the Transportation Command. All TASTA type units can be utilized during the interim period.

d. Supply and Services. This is a direct

support function in the ASCOM. TASTA units in direct support can be utilized. Impact on the efficiency of this direct support function will be felt to a degree, since the inventory control center of the S&M command depends on its efficiency and response to input from the direct support elements and a capability to transmit electrically. Current procedures will prevail until CS₃ is implemented.

e. Military Police. The functions of the Military Police and the units designed for TASTA can be operational during the interim

phase progressing to CS₃. These organizations and functions will not be fully efficient until CS₃ is implemented. One unit, TOE 19-503, Branch POW Information Center, will depend on cellular or TD augmentation during the interim for effectiveness.

f. Miscellaneous Functions. Other miscellaneous functions will be effective under TASTA within the direct support role of the ASCOM. The present day input/output devices when utilized may add to their efficiency.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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Chief of Staff.

Official:

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Distribution:

To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-11 requirements for the Logistical Command.



FM 54-6-1 (TEST) THE AREA SUPPORT COMMAND (TASTA-70)-1967

